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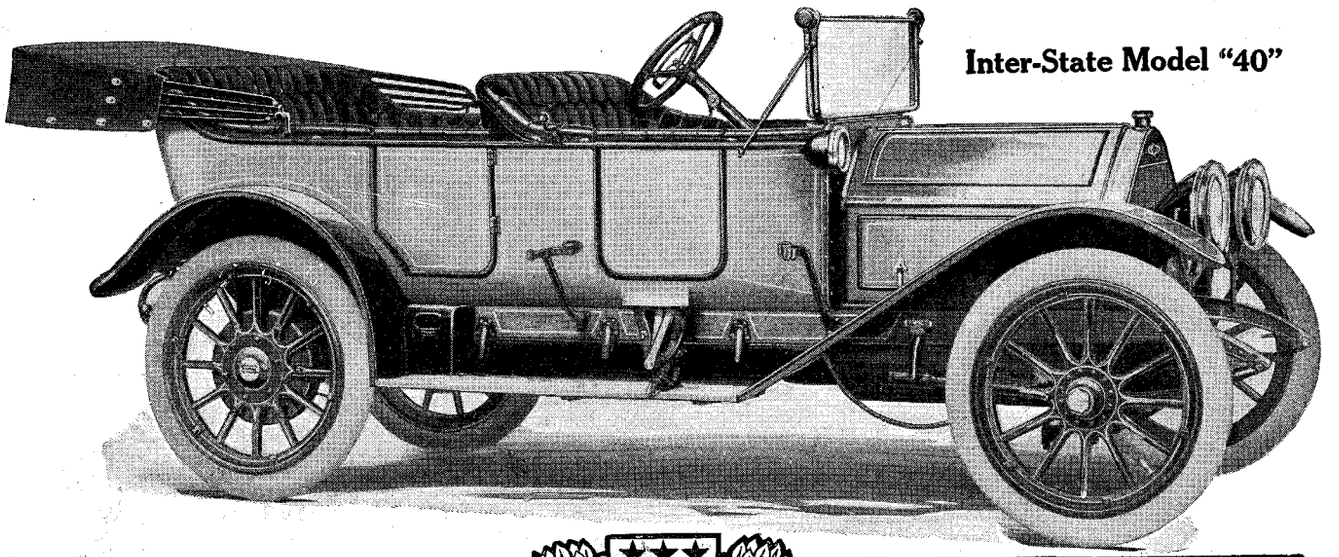

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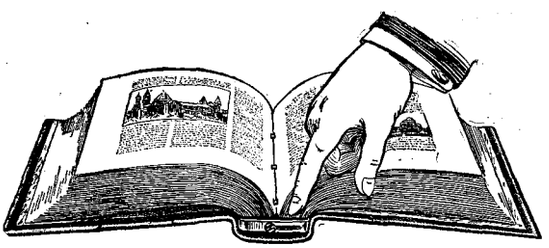

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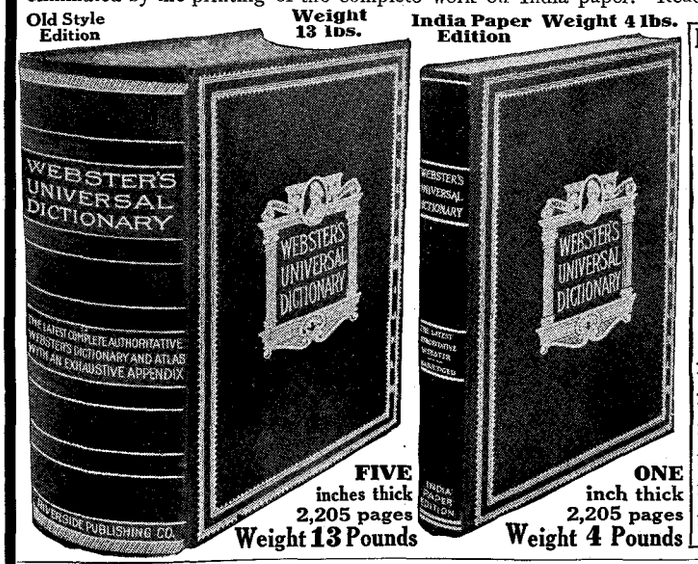
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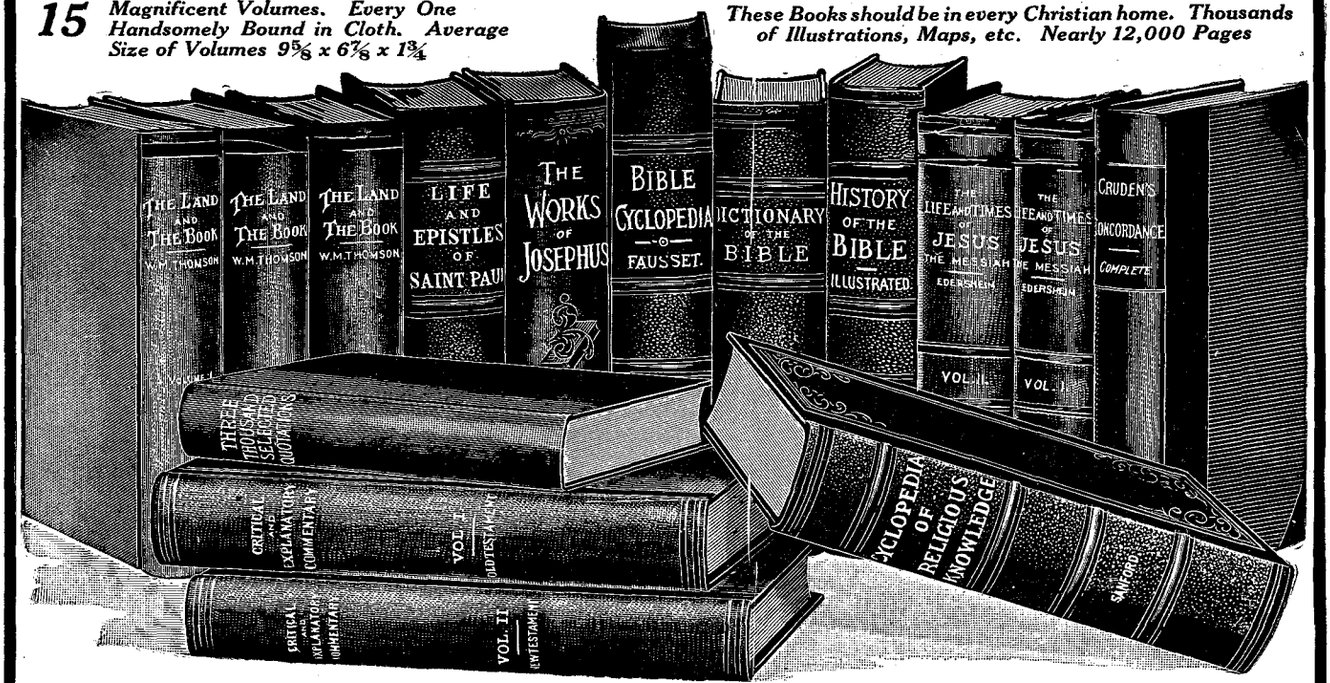

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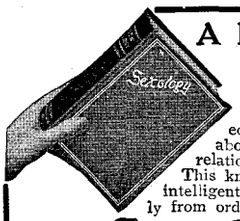

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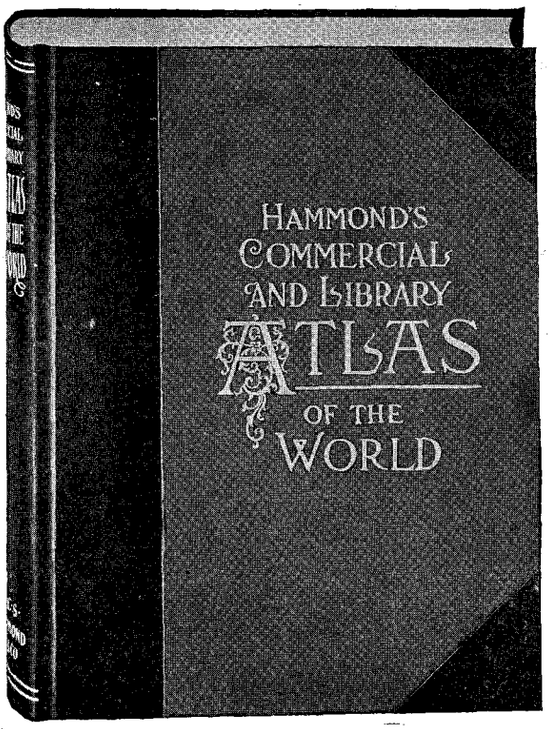

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

RISING AGAINST THE "MONEY OLIGARCHY"

NOW THAT FOUR standing committees of the House have been commissioned to investigate the "money trust," of whose enormous power we have heard so many dark hints, many papers predict that we are at last to know the truth about that mysterious coterie which the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) describes as "the trust of trusts, without whose favor all other trusts must languish to a lingering death." "That there is a money trust, altho it is not called by that name, is declared by Mr. Aldrich's monetary commission," asserts a Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* (Prog. Rep.), who goes on to explain that "the commission, in its report to Congress, says there is centralized control of money and credit in New York, and cites this fact because it is pretended that the Aldrich plan is devised to do away with th[e] control." Representative Henry (Dem., Texas), chief sponsor of the Lindbergh-Henry resolution which brought about the investigation, predicts the uncovering of "conditions in the great money center that will make the frauds and scandals in the insurance investigations in New York pale into insignificance." A thorough inquiry, he says, will throw "a flood of light" on the "methods of the money trust in manipulating the price of cotton and other agricultural products," and on its "power to make 'bull' and 'bear' markets."

Apparently one of the most potent factors in convincing both Congress and the press of the advisability of such an investigation was the testimony given by Samuel Untermyer before the House Committee on Rules. According to Mr. Untermyer, who speaks with the inside knowledge of the successful corporation lawyer, there is no "money trust" in the literal sense, but a "money oligarchy," behind which "will be found a system, vicious and dangerous beyond conception, but one that is still within the law." Mr. Untermyer suggested that the following might be susceptible of proof:

"That as a result of recent consolidations of industrial and railroad corporations the control of the finances of these corporations has drifted into the hands of a few groups of men in New York City who, by virtue of their power to protect against competition and to supply funds when required, practically dominate the management of these corporations.

"That these same groups of men, by virtue of their control of the funds of their corporations, have been able to build up and dominate most of the great banks and trust companies in the city of New York and to influence the use of their vast deposits for the enterprises in which they are interested or which they approve.

"That within the past five years there has been a concentration of this money power greater than that known in the preceding fifty years, brought about by the control secured by a few banking-houses and their allies, over the funds of the great corporations, and that this power has been cemented through interlocking directorates in financial institutions that were naturally competitive; that this control is constantly widening and becoming more direct and pronounced. These men are thus enabled to assist their friends and punish their enemies in the financial world, and have used this power to crush opponents, and to subject the smaller financiers and financial institutions to their will.

"That the control of the money and security markets of the country is largely in the hands of these same men, who are thus enabled to make 'tight' money and 'easy' money, 'bull' markets and 'bear' markets, by the way in which they choose to deal with other people's money through these institutions.

"That under existing conditions independent railroad construction is at an end in this country except to the extent that it may be sanctioned by these interests.

"That competition against any trust or industrial corporation for which they are sponsors is also impossible. Their ramifications are so endless that the sources of credit are not to be found for any new enterprise that conflicts with their plans. Therein lies the greatest present danger of the trust.

"That this same power dominates the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Clearing House Association, both of which are above and beyond judicial and legislative control.

"That the arbitrary power of the Clearing House Association to close banks and trust companies by withdrawing their clearance privileges on a few hours' notice and without redress (as has been done within the past five years with respect to institutions that were afterward found to be solvent but were put out of business), is part of the same system. This is equally true of the autocratic power of the Stock Exchange which it has at times exercised in the interest of great financial powers to remove stocks from its official list and thus destroy their value and marketability whenever it suited the purposes of financial leaders in order to force the holders to accept the substituted security which they offered.

"That the banks and trust companies thus dominated are used to supply these men and their associates with the funds for the extension of enterprises they now control and for the new enterprises being gathered under their wing, and thus constantly adding to their power. Many of these enterprises are highly speculative in character and are not such as financial institutions should be permitted to espouse."

Mr. Untermyer's hint that, under present conditions, independent railroad-building is impossible except to the extent that it may be sanctioned by the money oligarchy receives what looks like striking confirmation in a statement issued by Arthur

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E. Stilwell, president of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad, which is now in course of construction. Mr. Stilwell says that his undertaking is being opposed by the "money power," which he characterizes as a "financial mafia," "wicked and cruel, but, thank God, not omnipotent." To quote from a circular which he sent to the road's stockholders:

"Recently the opposition has seriously delayed the closing of a sale of $5,000,000 bonds, legalized by the French Government and all underwritten in Paris.

"Detectives have followed our agents, prominent bankers have not hesitated to make false statements in speaking of our road; other bankers who were taken over the road and were enthusiastic over its possibilities have been told that their business would be ruined if they attempted to help us in any way. Effort after effort was made, by letter and personal interview, to prevail on the Mexican Government to cancel our concessions and to prevent us from securing the harbor at Topolobampo.

"Prominent brokers have called our investors by 'phone, advising them to sell our securities at once; people with whom they had never done business.

"It is a singular coincidence that Samuel Untermyer should have presented his argument before the committee of Congress during the very time I was preparing this prospectus, a man who is in no wise interested with me in any enterprise.

"The facts which he so truthfully and eloquently affirmed are perhaps unbelievable, except to those who have incurred the displeasure of the mysterious, sinister, but palpable influence, called by him 'the money power.' . . . . . .

"Its freemasonry is that of freebooters grown arrogant through immunity. Its whisper is that of the mafia without its risk. Its 'White Hand' does the dirty work of the 'Black Hand' without the excuse of poverty. It is wicked and cruel but, thank God, it is not omnipotent."

SLIPPERY WEATHER.
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.

In another communication, addrest to the United States Senators and Representatives, Mr. Stilwell quotes George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental Commercial Bank of Chicago, as having affirmed that there is a money trust, and that the money power now lies in the hands of a dozen men, of whom he pleaded guilty of being one.

The majority of the press, regardless of politics, seem to favor the idea of a fair, thorough, and non-partizan investigation which will put the public in possession of the facts. "If there exists or if there does not exist a combination of financiers controlling access to the great reservoirs of money held by banks and insurance companies, the country wants to know it," says the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), which adds that "a public inquiry can do no harm, and may prove of great service for more equitable and democratic conditions in business." Among other papers which, with various degrees of enthusiasm, commend the idea of an investigation, are the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), Philadelphia *North American* (Prog. Rep.), Washington *Post* (Ind.), Fort Worth *Record* (Dem.), Omaha *Bee* (Rep.), Louisville *Post* (Ind.), Dayton *Journal* (Rep.), Kansas City *Star* (Ind.), and Mr. Bryan's *Commoner*. The Springfield *Republican* thinks that "the right sort of an investigation would probably show so clearly the relation between the concentration of banking power in New York and our crude monetary and banking system that banking and currency reform would probably be advanced in a remarkable manner." And the financial editor of so conservative a paper as the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) has this to say:

"Wall Street is perfectly well aware that, so far as concerns the concentrated control of credit facilities of a circle of great banks by small financial groups, there is something to investigate. It is useless to deny this fact, or to talk of 'shutting up the Stock Exchange' or 'causing another panic.' Such comments will cause a smile in the most conservative quarters of Wall Street itself, where it is frankly recognized that there exists a peculiar condition—perhaps rather a tendency than a situation—which ought to be better understood. What is described as the concentrated control of bank resources may be a deliberate effort to dominate credit operations, or it may be the extension to banking of those benefits which combination and integration are believed to have conferred on manufacture. Whatever the facts in the matter, there is a quite general feeling that we ought to know just what is the nature and meaning of this financial and economical trend."

"The country wants to know," declares the Louisville *Post*, and its Washington namesake demands "that Congress settle once for all the question whether a small group of men control the financial and business destiny of the nation."

Opposition to the investigation takes the ground that it will develop into a hunt for sensations and political capital, with results disastrous to business. "To throw such an investigation into the present Presidential whirlpool would bring no good to the country, while it might unsettle the markets and render conditions far from satisfactory in the business world at large," says the Birmingham, Ala., *Age-Herald* (Dem.), and the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) remarks ironically that "when there is no prima-facie subject to investigate it is a matter of very doubtful policy for Congress to undertake a search for something to investigate." The New York *Commercial* (Com.) sees in the whole agitation another case of "tilting at windmills," and the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Rep.) enlarges on the uselessness of such an investigation when the cure for the evils surmised is at hand and awaiting application in the Aldrich currency scheme. The probe into the money trust is an enterprise of doubtful expediency, says the Houston *Post* (Dem.),

"first, because it can be safely assumed that there is a community of financial interest among the financiers of New York and that they wield because of it a greater power than is good for the public welfare; second, because it is not likely that such cooperation as may exist among them violates any law now on the statute books; third, that the very nature of large financial operations and transactions brings capital into cooperative endeavor; fourth, because in the present business stagnation and financial unrest the proposed probe may aggravate conditions which need to be remedied by constructive legislation."

As *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.) sees it, the "money trust" is merely another name for John Pierpont Morgan. To quote:

"The condition which has developed in Wall Street in the past fifteen years is to a considerable extent a personal one, and the authority which centers in the hands of Mr. Morgan, a man 75 years of age, is by no means something which can be passed down to his successors. Such men have no successors; and their work is either left undone after they are dead or the world devises other means and other work to take its place. There were no successors to Napoleon, Bismarck, Cecil Rhodes, or E. H. Harriman, and their authority was not perpetuated."

Anti-Bryan papers rejoice over what they consider "another blow to Bryanism" in the Democratic majority's decision to

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TROUBLE-MAKERS FOR MADERO.

Seated in the center, surrounded by his staff, is Emiliano Zapata, who is keeping things stirred up in the southern States of Mexico, while in Chihuahua in the north mutinous rurales proclaim Vasquez Gomez as their choice for "provisional President."

commit this investigation to the four standing committees on Banking and Currency, the Judiciary, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Elections. Mr. Bryan threw himself heart and soul into the fight to have the money trust investigated by a special committee, but the Democratic caucus voted overwhelmingly for the plan advocated by Mr. Underwood. This, remarks the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, is the second notable victory that Mr. Underwood has achieved over the Nebraskan, the first being marked by Mr. Bryan's failure to force the policy of free raw wool on the House Democrats. Mr. Bryan now fears that in the form adopted the investigation "will prove a farce." A dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* quotes him as follows:

"The money trust did not want any investigation at all. When it could not prevent an investigation it then sought to secure an investigation by the Banking Committee, which contains some Democrats whose sympathies are with the money trust. I fear that the investigation will prove a farce. If the Banking Committee begins at once and makes a prompt and thorough investigation, I shall be both surprized and delighted."

UNRULY MEXICO

THESE NEW DISTURBANCES in Mexico may be sporadic, unconnected, easy of explanation, quite without political significance, entirely unworthy the name of revolution or rebellion, but their very persistence leads even editors most friendly to Madero to observe that he has not yet found the solution of Mexico's greatest problem. Moreover, the rioting and bloodshed at Juarez, a port of entry into the United States, gives our Government serious concern, so serious that army officers have been warned to prepare for a possible second mobilization along the Rio Grande. However, we are reminded that the operations of hill-country bandits need not seriously menace a Government which controls the cities of Mexico, the means of communication, and all machinery of national defense. And it is further pointed out how quickly the Reyes rebellion was quelled. Zapata, it is true, has held out against the Federal troops for many months, but his "local insurrection" appears to the Pittsburg *Dispatch* as "little more than brigandage." The mutinous outbreak at Juarez, the product, as the New York *Sun* remarks, of "a lax system of discipline and excessive consumption of pulque," has no relation "with the Zapatista movement or any other organized opposition to the Madero government in Mexico," according to so well situated an observer as the El Paso *Herald*. Tho the same paper adds:

"When it is possible for an important city, a port of entry, to be so terrorized through the mutiny of the entire garrison of military protectors, and when there is a general seizure of arms and ammunition, looting of stores, and destruction of property, with no determined effort to restrain the rioters—when Americans are shot within doors, and robbed in the very presence of constituted authorities—the episode is not one to be dismissed with a sneer or a puff of air."

Without so dismissing it, even admitting that law and order do not yet rule supreme in Mexico, and that, "until the Madero régime is firmly entrenched, every wave of discontent is likely to produce these outbreaks of sporadic disorder," the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* can find "no reason to suppose that they will succeed in overturning the present government." So others, noting the difficult task confronting President Madero, are hopefully waiting for him to "show that he is fit to rule," to prove himself "the man of the hour."

Some, however, are less patient, and, with the San Francisco *Chronicle*, are doubtful of the new ruler's being "equal to the task." As the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* sums up the situation in Mexico:

"President Madero has not made that progress in the 'pacification' of Mexico, since his inauguration in November last, which would justify any great amount of confidence in his command of the present situation in that country. . . . Madero has learned to what an extent the security of his government is dependent upon bayonets, and—he has not enough bayonets to go round."

The world, thinks this paper,

"is not yet convinced that for the sake of the precious cause of human liberty and the persistence of republican institutions it was necessary to drive Diaz—the creator of Mexico—into European exile that men without a tithe of his ability might quarrel over his legacy of whatever blessings the country and the people enjoy to-day."

The New Orleans *Picayune*, too, openly regrets the absence of "the iron hand of Diaz," averring that it is because "Diaz no longer wields power that Mexico is rapidly drifting back to the condition of the average Latin-American country." And the Salt Lake *Tribune* doubts "if there will be a stable

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government in Mexico until Diaz is recalled and all factions proclaim amnesty and amity under his rigorous rule."

The most disheartening feature of these outbreaks of violence and lawlessness in Mexico, in the opinion of the Cleveland *Leader*, is "the apparently spontaneous and natural way" they come. So, while the operations of Zapata's band go on practically unchecked in the southern States of Morelos, Oaxaca,

INSIDE INFORMATION ON THE LA FOLLETTE CAMPAIGN.
—Heaton in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

and Guerrero, mutiny raged in Juarez until put down by Gen. Pascual Orozco, riots and revolts have been occurring elsewhere in the northern border State of Chihuahua, and the name of Vasquez Gomez, a late unsuccessful candidate for the vice-presidency, inspires the discontented with hopes of a new revolution. Stories of disloyal intentions on the part of General Orozco are vigorously denied by that hero of the Madero uprising, as are also reports that the movement in Chihuahua looks to the establishment of an independent state.

In a carefully worded interview, President Madero informs the public that the press accounts of trouble in Mexico are greatly exaggerated. He accounts for the various disturbances by the "simple lack of discipline" on the part of certain officials and bodies of troops, and laughs at "the alarming notices circulated by the press."

So, while these disturbances may mean little or much, the wisdom of President Taft in having an armed force in readiness to protect Americans and their property, and perhaps, if need be, to save Mexico from herself, is generally commended by the press. We may not intervene, but we must "guard the marches."

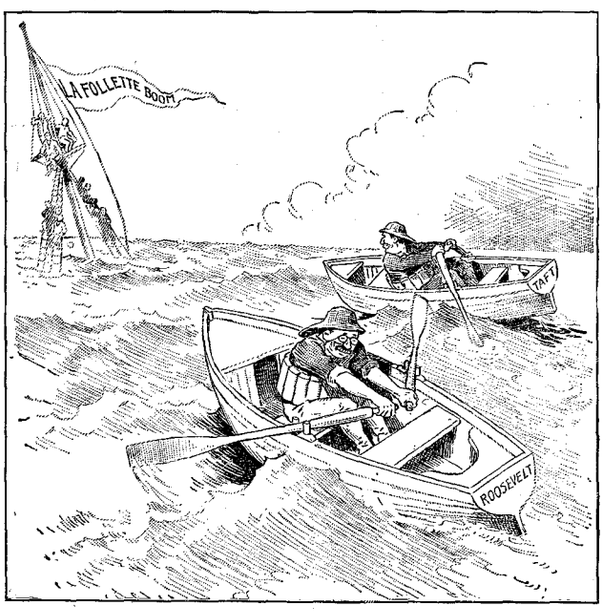
Let us hope that the warning to Madero need not be followed by any "drastic action," says the Washington *Post*. The Charleston *News and Courier*, willing to let the Mexicans fight among themselves as much as they wish, but indignant that they should "undertake to loot American stores and destroy American property within sight of American territory," suggests that since "uprisings along the border have been so frequent of late, and the inability of the regular Government to handle them so patent,"

"it might not be unwise to obtain from Madero permission to send our troops across the border whenever the situation seriously affects us and the Mexican Government is without power to afford proper protection."

MR. LA FOLLETTE, AS SEEN BY HIS PARTY PRESS

MR. LA FOLLETTE "will not retire" from the Presidential race, but he "has been retired," is the verdict of the New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent; and the Boston *Transcript*, another high Republican authority, says in similar phrase that "he has not withdrawn," but many of his supporters "appear to have decided to withdraw him." This is taken as of importance, not merely to the Senator himself, but to both the great parties, as it may be the pivotal event that will swing the Republican nomination to either Colonel Roosevelt or President Taft, and thus profoundly influence the campaign and the election. The collapse of the La Follette presidential boom, as it is generally considered, happened at the dinner of the Periodical Publishers' Association in Philadelphia on the evening of February 2. The Senator on this occasion spoke from 11:30 to 1:30, and roused the antagonism of the audience of six hundred or seven hundred guests to such a pitch by his prolixity, his repetitions, his direct criticism of the inattentive, and his excoriation of the daily press, that half the diners left the room and the rest tried to cheer him down, amid loud calls for the next speaker. At the close of his remarks the Senator seemed in a state of physical collapse. "As a serious candidate he has destroyed himself," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, a Taft paper, and the Insurgent press reluctantly admit that he is out of the running. The Administration papers have been predicting the failure of his campaign for weeks, and they now claim that it assures the renomination of the President. "The tide has turned strongly in favor of the renomination of President Taft," writes Gen. Felix Agnus in his Baltimore *American*, and the Boston *Transcript* and *Advertiser* have the same conviction.

At the National Capital a canvass of the Progressives in Congress by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* showed that "many of the supporters of La Follette, realizing that the La Follette boom has collapsed, are now turning to Cummins." Many of them would turn to Roosevelt, he found,



TO RESCUE THE SURVIVORS.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

but they are not sure the Colonel will "make the fight and continue in it until the convention meets." Further:

"President Taft's friends believe his chances for renomination have been greatly enhanced by the collapse of the La Follette

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boom. They point to the discouragement and confusion in the ranks of the anti-Taft forces and say the Progressives are temporarily without definite leadership and somewhat at sea as to their future plans, and that the result of all this would be to strengthen popular confidence in President Taft's chances for renomination and solidify his following."

Senator La Follette insists that he is still a candidate, however, and his followers in Wisconsin and Michigan plan to stand by

"CALL HIM OFF!"
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

him. Senator Bristow, of Kansas, one of his most earnest champions, believes that after a couple of months of rest Mr. La Follette will reenter the fight with greater vigor than ever before. He adds:

"I believe his supporters will stick to him to the end. I do not believe that they will throw their strength to the candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt under any contingency."

Senator Gronna, of North Dakota, is quoted as saying similarly:

"Senator La Follette may have broken down temporarily. His friends, nevertheless, will support him to the end. With a few weeks' rest he will be himself again, and I can not see why there should be any necessity for thinking about throwing our strength to any other man. I, for one, am for Mr. La Follette, first, last, and all the time. I will wager my last dollar that he will be in the presidential race until the nominee is selected at Chicago."

In spite of these evidences of loyalty in a dark hour, however, there is evidence in other quarters of a swing of Progressive strength to Mr. Roosevelt. To the Progressive New York *Evening Mail* there is no doubt whatever that "the removal of his candidacy puts the Republican nomination for the presidency very definitely into the hands of Col. Theodore Roosevelt." The Cleveland *Leader* goes a step farther:

"In respect to the political struggle now going on, La Follette's collapse will make little or no difference. He was virtually out of the race for the Republican nomination for President before he showed any signs of illness or exhaustion, and his condition could not affect in any material way the assured swing of the Republican Progressives to Theodore Roosevelt. That movement had gone so far and gained such momentum that it would not have been checked or weakened if the Wisconsin Senator had been able to go on with his campaign, under the heaviest pressure of abounding vitality and good health."

The Philadelphia *North American*, perhaps the leading exponent of Progressivism, bids the Senator farewell in these words from its Washington correspondent, printed on its front page:

"The campaign for control of the Republican national convention is advancing every hour, and it is impossible that a man whose leadership of a strong aggressive movement has heretofore been almost undisputed can expect that movement to wait until such changes in his physical condition have been wrought to make certain that he can resume his leadership.

"Under the circumstances there is no doubt that, without deserting either La Follette or his policies, the Progressives are certain to turn to Roosevelt as the one Progressive candidate now whose nomination and election appear to be almost certain of accomplishment."

PROGRESSIVE URGINGS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

REPUBLICANS who advocate President Taft as a "progressive" candidate for the presidency find new argument in a Presidential message which includes an advanced program for Alaska, and recommendations for an international inquiry into high food prices and a commission to study the labor situation. To the Tacoma *Ledger* (Rep.), the message testifies that "Taft is a statesman," to the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.), that he is "a real progressive intelligently alert to the public welfare." The Democratic Buffalo *Enquirer* sees in the President's recommendations "distinct recognition of new thought," while the progressive Republican Topeka *Capital* looks upon the message as evidence that the President is "swinging into" the progressive movement. Certainly, says the Kansas daily, "the administration is more progressive at the close of the term than it has been at any period in the term; it is headed all right at the present time."

Taking up the subjects of the message geographically, the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) notes that they range "from high prices, through the industrial situation, into Alaska, and thence sharply southward to the consideration of the condition of the Colorado River." Most important of these, in the Chicago *Tribune's* (Prog. Rep.) opinion, stands the call for a commission

A GREAT HUNTER OF ELEPHANTS HAS THE TABLES TURNED ON HIM.
—Fox in the Chicago *Post*.

to investigate industrial relations. Consideration of the effects of strikes among employees of the Government or public-service corporations on normal communal activities had brought the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) to hope that some of our American

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statesmen "would take the initiative in bringing the question to the attention of our lawmakers, to the end that such strikes in the future shall be made impossible." Thus it is gratifying to *The Citizen* and "much to the President's credit that he alone among American statesmen has observed with anxiety the dangers to society that follow discord in the relations between capital and labor, discord bringing in its train all the evils of the general strike."

The New York *Evening Post*, Boston *Herald*, and Chicago *Record-Herald* most emphatically agree with Mr. Taft that the time is now ripe for taking this step. If such an inquiry

THE HUNTER—"Aw, shut up! You know I ain't got nothin' but blank cartridges."
—Donnell in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

were "in the hands of a discreet and intelligent commission," thinks the New York *Tribune*, it "might contribute to industrial peace." But "big men would be needed," pointedly observes the New York *Evening Mail*, and the New York *Commercial* regrets that the weakness in the President's proposal "lies in the difficulty of selecting a commission that will command public confidence."

In his message, President Taft, after reminding us that industrial relations directly concern the public both "for the sake of our own comfort and well-being," and because of our interest in seeing justice maintained between all classes of citizens, continues:

"Railway strikes on such a scale as has recently been witnessed in France and in England, a strike of coal-mine workers such as we have more than once witnessed in this country, and such a wholesale relinquishing of a public service as that of the street-cleaners recently in New York, illustrate the serious danger to public well-being and the inadequacy of the existing social machinery either to prevent such occurrences or to adjust them on any equitable and permanent basis after they have arisen. . . .

"Unquestionably the time is now ripe for a searching inquiry into the subject of industrial relations which shall be official, authoritative, balanced, and well-rounded, such as only the Federal Government can successfully undertake. The present wide-spread interest in the subject makes this an opportune time for an investigation, which in any event can not long be postponed. It should be non-partizan, comprehensive, thorough, patient, and courageous."

The widest discussion, however, has been aroused by the suggestion of an international conference to be held "for the purpose of preparing plans, to be submitted to the various governments, for an international inquiry into the high cost of living, its extent, causes, defects, and possible remedies," and by the recommendation that Congress appropriate as much as $20,000 "to enable the President to invite foreign governments to such a conference." Tho the editors all agree with the New York *World* that the cost of living is "the great home question of the world," their enthusiasm for the plan offered by the President and backed by Professor Irving Fisher and other leading economists, seems to go little farther than to remark that it can do no harm and may do much good. Of course, they admit, a commission can not enforce remedies, but perhaps, as the Jersey City *Journal* suggests, "it would not be so hard to bear the squeeze if the people knew exactly why they were squeezed."

For Alaska, the President recommends the leasing system outlined by Secretary Fisher, a Government-owned railroad, and a commission form of government, giving a degree of home rule. The press of the country, as a whole, urge Congress to act on these suggestions, and thus hasten the proper development of the country, altho certain details do not commend themselves to all editors.

EXPRESS COMPANIES BROUGHT TO BOOK

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES, bluntly informed by Mr. Franklin K. Lane, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, that they are to be prosecuted criminally "for overcharging the public," find little sympathy in the press. Of course they ought to be prosecuted, exclaims the New York *World*, "and less as extortionate common carriers than as common cheats." Only two days' hearings, notes the Philadelphia *North American*, were needed to show their "extortion, inefficiency, and deliberate dishonesty," to make clear their relations with the railroads, and to expose "an officially sanctioned system of thievery." Such utterances are perhaps to be expected from these papers, but the express magnate who turns from their pages to those of the more conservative New York *Journal of Commerce*, Pittsburg *Dispatch*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and Chicago *Record-Herald* finds an equal readiness to believe the worst of the express companies, and may extract what comfort he can from the New York *Sun's* conclusion that for the hostile attitude of the public the companies themselves are chiefly responsible.

For many years a "long-exploited public" has been blaming the drivers of the express-wagons "for overcharges and for the collection of charges on prepaid parcels." This "pilfering," we quote from the New York *Evening Mail*, "has been generally supposed to be a form of petty graft, whereby the agents and drivers supplemented their wages by levying upon the customers of the company." But—

"the investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission discloses that these overcharges and double payments go into the treasury of the company; that one of these companies swelled its receipts for one month to the extent of $67,000 by these means; that by the admission of the company's counsel about 20 per cent. of this money remained in the undisputed possession of the company.

"In other words, this company has taken $67,000 in a month from its customers, has disgorged about 80 per cent. of this amount, and held on to over $13,000. Clearly such practises call for action by the law officers of the Government."

It was the realization of the existence and extent of such practises that caused Commissioner Lane to interrupt an express attorney during the course of the hearings at Washington last week with the words:

"We are going to prosecute the express companies for overcharging the public. This investigation was made for the purpose of developing the facts in this regard. If prosecutions were brought on every complaint that has been made to the

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Commission, all the express companies would be made bankrupt by the fines imposed and driven out of business. The Commission has 3,000 complaints of overcharges and 10,000 letters are on file complaining of this practise.

"Your rates are unintelligible to the general public, and your own employees do not understand them. One of the fruits of this investigation must be a system which is intelligible to an ordinary person.

"I know of one instance where a shipper prepaid $4.50 on an express shipment to Washington. When the shipment reached here another $4.50 was collected. A complaint was made to the express company and a refund of $2.20 was made. What became of the remaining $2.30?

"The system is so complicated that it is not understood by your own drivers, clerks, and agents. I went to one of your offices, and three different rates were quoted on the same parcel."

In response to a question a little later, the Commissioner made his intentions even more explicit, saying:

"Certainly, I meant criminal prosecution. The facts will be presented to a Federal grand jury at the proper time for action."

When the Interstate Commerce Commission held its preliminary inquiry into the express business last November, it received a mass of evidence intended to show unfairness or injustice on the part of the companies. There were laid before the Commission, we are told, 222 specific complaints of unreasonable practises, among which the news dispatches emphasize the following:

"Delays due to disregard of routing instructions from shippers and indirect routing intended to increase profits.

"Delays in delivery, in returning undelivered goods, and in settlement of claims.

"Restrictions in free delivery and upon the size of packages.

"Discrimination in rates and excessive rates for valuation.

"Double collection of charges and overcharges for fictitious weight."

One reform is likely to be accomplished without further legal proceedings, for, at Commissioner Lane's suggestion, representatives of the Commission, shippers, and express companies

A POPULAR HOLD-UP.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

are to meet and agree on certain changes which will simplify and make more equitable the existing scale of rates. At the hearings, which occupied three days last week, and which will be resumed on February 26, testimony alleging excessive rates was met by express attorneys with the excuse that these were due to the exactions of the railroads, and figures were presented showing that about half of the gross earnings of the express companies go to the railroads. The shippers, it appears, would be satisfied with an approximate rate reduction of 30 per cent. Other testimony is taken by the press as showing an interlocking stock-ownership between the different express companies, and between them and the railroads. A Washington

"KEEP OFF; YOU'RE ONLY A PIKER."
—Bowers in the Jersey City *Journal*.

dispatch to the New York *World* thus summarizes the figures given in documentary evidence collected by the Commission's investigators:

"The record shows that the gross receipts of the express companies for the period covered was $795,306,721, half of which was paid to the railroads, their share being $397,653,360.50. The net profits of the express companies were $294,043,285, and the total dividends paid amounted to $212,085,392. These enormous profits were made on property and equipment valued on June 30, 1911, at only $26,065,711.

"In addition to the dividends declared, the companies hold in their treasuries $81,957,893, a large proportion of which, it is alleged, accrued as the result of overcharging the public and dividends and other funds which were not paid, as the persons to whom they were due did not appear."

The remedy, declares the New York *World*, and with it such journals as the Philadelphia *Record* and *North American*, and New York *Press* and *Evening Mail*, is the speedy establishment of a "real" and "liberal" parcel-post system. A point which arouses the curiosity of the editor of the New York *Journal of Commerce* is the defense raised by an express-company lawyer against the charge of excessive annual profits, that these are due, not to "exorbitant rates," but to "dividends paid upon investments," that large express companies have invested surplus funds "in securities, which swelled the profits for the shareholders." But *The Journal of Commerce* asks:

"What is the source of the funds which are invested in this way? Do they not come in the first instance from the earnings of their business? If a considerable part of the earnings of the year are invested in interest-bearing or dividend-paying securities, instead of being distributed directly to shareholders, and then the income derived from investments is added to 'swell the profits,' are not charges for the express service the real source of all the profits, except what may be derived from trading in the securities? . . . . . .

"This explanation of the 'annual profits' of the large express companies can hardly be accepted as proof that charges for express service are not 'exorbitant.'"

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"HANDS OFF" IN CHINA

PICTURES of the warring factions in China finally letting go of one another's throats only to find their country appropriated piecemeal by the interested spectators lose some of their point, our editors think, since Secretary Knox has defined this Government's attitude toward the Chinese situation. In a diplomatic note in reply to an inquiry from the German Government, Mr. Knox declares for the maintenance of China's territorial integrity, reiterates the doctrine of no intervention except by concerted action of the interested Powers, and advances the theory that the Powers should carry their neutrality to the point of not permitting loans to either faction. This note, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, means that the United States and Germany will be found acting together against any "grabs" by the Powers in China. "It will please Americans," remarks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "to know that their Government is taking a leading part in the endeavor to keep China intact." In his note Secretary Knox says in part:

"There happily has thus far been no reason for interference on the part of the foreign Powers, inasmuch as both imperialists and republicans have guaranteed the life and property of the foreign population, and the latest reports tend to strengthen the belief that it is improbable that future developments will necessitate such interference. If, however, contrary to all expectations, any further steps should prove necessary, this Government is firm in the conviction that the policy of concerted action after full consultation by the Powers should and would be maintained in order to exclude from the beginning all possible misunderstandings.

"Moreover, this Government has felt it to be a corollary of the policy of strict neutrality, hitherto pursued by common accord with respect to loans to China, to look with disfavor upon loans by its nationals unless assured that such loans would be of neutral effect as between the contending factions, as it has also felt that the present was an occasion where there might be invoked with peculiar appropriateness the principle of lending governments deterring their nationals from making loans not approved as to their broad policy by their own governments in consultation with the other interested Powers."

Copies of this note have been sent to the other Powers chiefly interested in China, namely, Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, and Japan, and dispatches from Washington and Berlin predict that the result will be formal declarations along the same lines from them all. In fact, according to Secretary Knox, an understanding in favor of no action except concerted action already exists. But the editors seem to think that this understanding will acquire a new backbone in consequence of the little exchange of views between Germany and the United States. Emphasizing the community of interests between these two countries in the present case, *The Sun's* Washington correspondent says:

"Neither desires territorial possessions, in contrast to the ambitions of Japan and Russia. The maintenance of the territorial integrity of China and the 'open door' policy in trade are of the most vital importance to both Germany and the United States. It was this common interest which has enabled the two Governments to act in the greatest harmony in the present situation. Secretary Knox's enunciation of policy in regard to foreign loans to either faction in China is believed to mark a new epoch in international law."

Secretary Knox's note, according to *The Sun*, presents "a new aspect of the politics of the 'open door.'," Moreover:

"It could be offensive to anybody only on the supposition that in any quarter sinister intentions were entertained. And if incidentally the cooperative action of Germany and the United States for the salvation of China and the formation of a door to her markets open to everybody on equal terms should result in an even closer friendship between the two countries, all the better for both countries, and all the better for the peace and commerce of the world."

"Dollar diplomacy" in a new and significant guise is discovered by some editors in the clause referring to loans. Mr. Knox's emphasis on the importance of neutrality in finance, as well as in other matters, remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "brings into sharper relief than ever before in modern diplomacy the vital importance of this aspect of international relations." And in the Springfield *Republican* we read:

"The further development of the principle to all nations, however powerful, should be demanded. The idea that loaning money to a belligerent for war purposes should be an unneutral service as much as enlisting armies for him, or selling war-ships to him, has been slowly making its way in the world—too slowly, indeed, owing to the obvious needs in war-time of militaristic Powers. But this Chinese precedent now in the making should facilitate the adoption of the principle in its broadest and completest aspect at the next international peace congress at The Hague."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WOULDN'T it be awful if the Colonel told Dr. Lyman Abbott please not to support him?—*Atlanta Journal.*

ANYWAY, the American people seem to be doing their Presidential shopping early.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

"T. R." is getting a lot of indorsements these days from the Vice-Presidential eligibles.—*Washington Post.*

IT'S a good thing for Russia that Persia didn't think to hire an American commander-in-chief.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

HAMMERSTEIN is reported to be making overtures to the new Earl of Fife to aid his London opera.—*New York American.*

OF course, we all know that the Ananias clubs established by Colonel Watterson and Governor Wilson are only base imitations.—*Boston Transcript.*

AN Ecuadorian mob has stormed a jail and lynched five generals. We understand that Ecuador has a large supply of generals left.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

GOVERNOR Foss has a large force of militia stationed in Lawrence, Mass., to protect the woolen mills from the strikers. Isn't Schedule K protection enough?—*Kansas City Times.*

POSTMASTER-GENERAL HITCHCOCK'S recommendation with regard to the telegraph and telephone companies comes with authority from one who has had considerable experience in manipulating wires.—*New York Evening Post.*

TO the Government's suit the Cash-Register Trust answers that its supremacy is due to "lawful enterprise and progressive policies." This is a clue to the meaning of progressive policies which is worth following up.—*New York World.*

MR. SHUSTER seems to have the job of traveling press-agent for Persia.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

WE now have forty immortals in this country. If you don't believe it, ask 'em.—*Washington Post.*

KING GEORGE used automobiles in his tiger hunt. No wonder he bagged thirty.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"TAFT stands on his record," it is announced. That accounts for the condition of the record.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE Chinese dragon is always represented as swallowing the sun. Dr. Sun seems to be turning the tables.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

THE House Democrats have started an investigation into "how we took Panama." Why this plural pronoun?—*Washington Post.*

WHO, two years ago, would have believed that T. R. would be allowing everybody to state his position except himself?—*Boston Transcript.*

THEY might cut down the pension list by giving the Vice-Presidency to some helpless old soldier in need of a quiet life.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

COLONEL HARVEY has just written a book on "The Power of Tolerance." Why not try it on Woodrow Wilson?—*New York Evening World.*

OUT in Missouri a whiskered Daniel has decided that a barber is not an artist. Evidently this profound jurist never had his face illustrated with cuts.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

PUBLIC curiosity as to what Theodore Roosevelt is thinking about can no longer be satisfied by a few terse and vigorous remarks on spelling reform and race suicide.—*Washington Star.*

A NEW YORK manager announces a coming Bernhardt season in vaudeville. It appears that the divine Sarah's dramatic farewells to America have constituted a fair case of much adieu about nothing.—*New York World.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

IS ITALY'S GAME WORTH THE CANDLE?

ITALY'S WAR in Tripoli is one of the "things that drag on," says *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London), and it "still costs Italy a quarter of a million [pounds] a week." "Most of us are tired of the war in Tripoli." Yes, it drags on, and we learn from the press that the officers in command have decided that the advance from the coast to the interior is to be postponed until the spring. But there is no postponement of expenses, which keep right on without bringing any real advantage to Italy, while her enemies are being given time to muster their forces. *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) discusses the financial aspect of this delay, and observes:

"The question arises whether the Italian State Treasury is in a position to defray the additional costs connected with this delay. It has been calculated that on the present footing the war costs Italy about $250,000 a day at least. That means $7,500,000 per month, so that a standstill of the operations for three months means a useless expenditure of $22,500,000, certainly no small amount for the mere preamble of the annexation. As the whole revenue of the kingdom of Italy for a quarter amounts to $120,000,000, we easily perceive that the Tripolitan expedition can not be carried through without a new issue of war bonds. But for the present the Italian Government declares it is in a position to pay all military operations out of ready means at the disposal of the Treasury."

Italy has for some years been spending a great deal of money in fortifying her frontiers, and the work is still going on in her northeastern provinces, and accordingly, as we read in this semiofficial Berlin organ:

"If these posts are to be kept up, the amount available for the Tripolitan expedition is reduced considerably. We may, however, take it for granted that the Chamber will readily allow a suspension of these extraordinary services for a year, in order to fill the coffers of the War Department. On the other hand, we do not believe in the possibility of further retrenchments in the ordinary administration. For her whole foreign service Italy spends less than $5,000,000; it is difficult to believe that in the critical times of war this amount will prove sufficient. For the administration of justice, for education, for public works the Budget allows very small sums; to that not a penny could be spared."

The eminent Italian historian of ancient Rome, Guglielmo Ferrero, in the *Figaro* (Paris), does not write optimistically about the war and seems to think that the game is scarcely worth the candle. The war, he says, is most popular among the ignorant peasantry of Sicily and Calabria, who are elated at the prospect of having a "hinterland" in North Africa, and think that a sort of El Dorado lies beyond the sand dunes of Tripoli. But, he adds:

"While the hopes of Sicily, considered from the hinterland point of view, must not be reckoned as wholly chimerical, it would be very difficult to say that they are likely to be fulfilled as completely and as rapidly as the masses may believe. It is not enough to possess a hinterland in the South. The advantages of this are insignificant unless the territory can be quickly and successfully developed. If the ignorant are optimistic on this point, those who know are much more frequently pessimistic. The territories which Italy is striving to conquer and annex, and which Sicily looks upon as a land of promise, appear, on the whole, to be, in the opinion of most geographers, but a sorry acquisition."

This historian points out explicitly that the annexation of Tripoli is more likely to injure than benefit Sicily, and he tells us:

"It is very evident that the conquest of Tripoli and Cyrene, regarded from the point of view of Italian interests, ought to have filled Sicilians with perturbation rather than with enthusiasm. Northern Italy may possibly find in the population of this region, whether they be rich or poor, a market for her industries. Sicily, on the contrary, may find in these two African territories a serious trade competitor. Many of the agricultural productions of Sicily can be raised in the two African territories. And more than this, we are informed that many important sulfur beds are awaiting exploitation in Tripoli. If this is true, the conquest of Tripoli will abolish Sicily's monopoly of sulfur, which is now one of her most considerable sources of wealth."

No, Italy, he continues, can scarcely be said to stand on firm ground when she builds up such high hopes on Tripoli. In her war she is simply flinging good money after bad. This baseless enthusiasm over what is costing and will cost so much is thus eloquently treated by Italy's most eloquent writer:

"How is this enthusiasm to be accounted for? Doubtless it is based on illusion and error. Even in an age such as ours the masses allow themselves to be hoodwinked with facility whenever they hear related to them in a new form the eternal legend of a distant land where trees bear fruits of gold."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FRENCH POPULATION IN 1911

THE COMMON IDEA of France as a land of race suicide and declining population is not quite correct. Some German writers have taken the trouble to calculate the number of years that will pass by for the land of the Gaul to be absolutely stript of its native inhabitants. This sort of speculation is now exploded, for, as M. Pierre Leroy Beaulieu says in the *Économiste* (Paris), during the last five years the population of France has slowly yet surely increased. Yet it has not kept pace with the increase of other populations, and may still come to a halt, for, as this writer remarks:

"Altho it would be meaningless to-day to speak of the stagnation in the growth of the French population, it is impossible to insist too earnestly on the fact which at once strikes us when we compare the figures of successive French censuses with the census figures of other nations. In every other country the population is growing and growing rapidly. In France the increase is slight and extremely slow. While this increase from 1872 to 1886 was already scarcely perceptible, it has been slighter still since then. Doubtless later censuses have proved less disastrous than those of 1891 and 1896, when it seemed as if the stagnation was become final and complete. But this may be attributed to a wide-spread epidemic, the first invasion of France by the infectious grippe. Since then the mortality has sensibly declined, so that in spite of the low birth-rate the number of births has slightly exceeded the deaths registered. And is this going to last? It is very doubtful; but even supposing the present condition of things is maintained, how deplorable it is if we compare French census records with those of other nations, as in the table below, which we take from official records.

POPULATION OF THE GREAT POWERS FROM 1874 TO 1911 AT DECENNIAL INTERVALS. IN MILLIONS OF INHABITANTS.

	1870–71.	1880–81.	1890–91.	1900–01.	1910–11.
France	36.1	37.7	38.3	38.9	39.6
Great Britain	31.8	35.2	38.1	42.0	45.6
Germany	41.1	45.2	49.4	56.4	64.9
Austria-Hungary	35.7	39.0	42.7	46.9	51.4
Italy	26.8	28.5	?	32.5	34.6
Russia	73.5	87.0	100.0	112.0	135.0
United States	38.6	50.1	62.9	76.0	92.0
Japan	?	36.0	40.5	44.8	50.8

M. Leroy Beaulieu comments as follows on these significant figures:

"Among these eight countries, which we may well style the great world Powers, France forty years ago was the fourth in population. The United States did not as yet seriously outstrip our country in this respect, and Germany itself had a population only 15 per cent. larger than ours. If we take into

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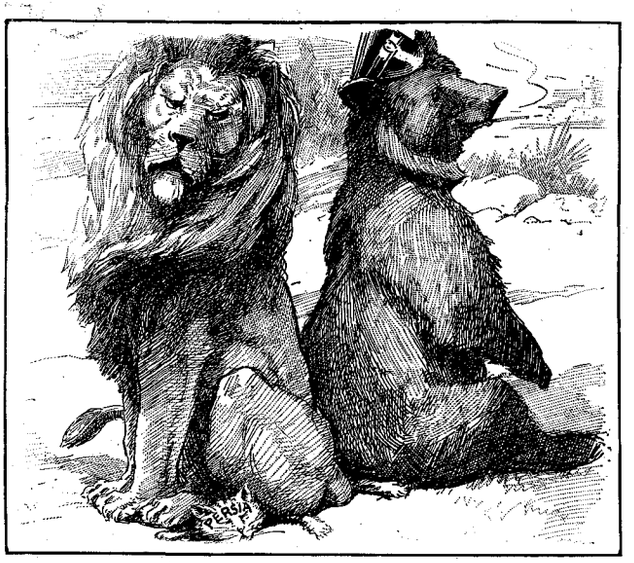

THE HELPERS' LEAGUE.

BRITISH LION (to Russian Bear)—"I join you, tho under protest. After all, we undertook to act together."
The Persian cat prepares to expire. —*Punch* (London).

account the primitive condition in which the greater part of the Russian population at that time lived, we might claim that France was not inferior to any of the great Powers. To-day, on the contrary, she is far outstript by all excepting Italy. Not only has Russia three and a half times as many inhabitants as we have, and the United States twice as many, but Germany exceeds us by 65 per cent., Austria-Hungary by 30 per cent., Japan by almost as much, England by about 15 per cent. Even Italy nearly equals our total."

These figures, says this accomplished political economist and statesman, are painfully significant, and he remarks:

"Doubtless the number of the population is not the sole test of the economic power, nor yet of the political and military strength of a nation. Nevertheless, it is one of the most important elements in national existence, and a rapid increase in population is one of the best stimulants to national and individual energy.

"The stationary condition of the French population, in the midst of neighbors whose increase does not slacken in spite of the gradual decline of their birth-rate, is an unquestionable misfortune and a profound cause of weakness in international competition."

The reference "to the gradual decline of birth-rate" taken in connection, say, with Germany's last census, which showed an increased population, is thus explained in *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin):

"It can not be doubted that Germany now belongs to that circle of European nations whose number of births is on the decrease. The two last years (1909 and 1910) had only an average of two million children born, while ten years ago the number of births was 100,000 higher. The excess of the total population over that of five years ago is entirely caused by the reduced mortality of the population. The number of deaths in 1910 reached only one million, against 1.3 millions in 1900, 1.24 millions in 1901, 1.15 millions in 1909. In percentage the reduction is even considerably higher, as the population had increased in the mean time. Out of every 1,000 people there died in 1900 exactly 23 persons, in 1901 still 21.8 people, against 18.07 in 1909 and 17.1 in 1910."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JOHN BULL—"Omit the third word, and I'm with you!" —*Amsterdammer.*

ARE SPIES INDISPENSABLE?

NO AMERICAN SPY is whiling away his years in any European dungeon, as far as we recall, and no European spy is a guest at any of our great penal establishments; but the European Powers have been carrying on quite a game of I-spy, and each nation has a continual feeling that some hostile eye is watching their every move. This causes nervousness and bad temper, and makes peace resemble war in at least this one respect. Might it not be possible to drop the practise? In France the question whether these interlopers are really necessary in times of peace is stirring up press discussion, particularly at a time, as the Paris *Revue* remarks, when a French officer has just escaped from a German fortress where he was serving time for espionage. His exploit, we are told, "kindles admiration throughout the world, excepting in Germany." But the question is whether spying is necessary for the safety of states; would it not be better to abolish it by international agreement? The subject, we are told, has never yet come up before the Hague Tribunal, and a distinguished French writer and Member of the Institute, Anatole Leroy Beaulieu, gives spying his unhesitating condemnation; and now that German papers declare that Germany "is hedged round with foreign spies," and German spies have been caught in England, he thinks that public opinion should be excited against this custom. He is not optimistic on this point, however, for when war is either being prepared for, contemplated, or waged, the worst and lowest passions of mankind are lasht to fury.

These preparations, whether secretly or openly carried on, almost necessitate the employment of spies, this writer thinks. As he says:

"Preparations for war have never been so universal and so

THE NAVAL CONCERT.

John Bull insists on playing the solo.—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

CARTOON RAPS AT A GREAT MORAL NATION.

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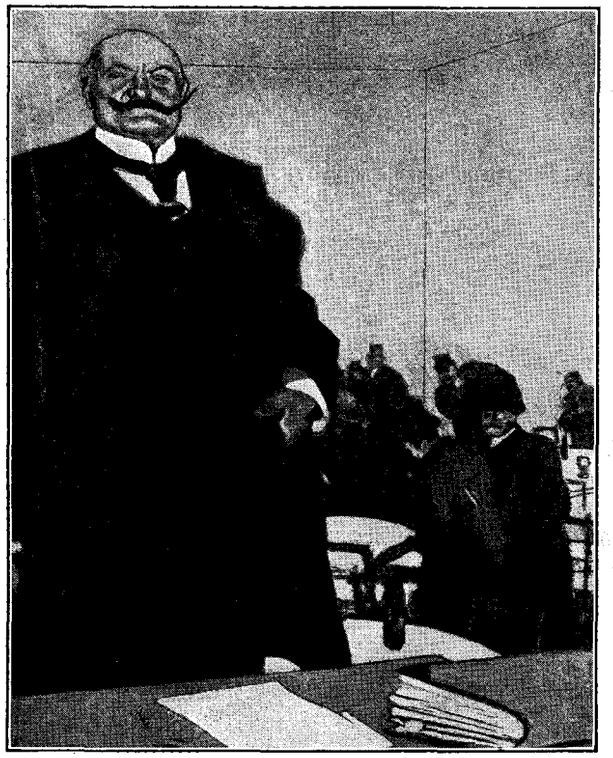
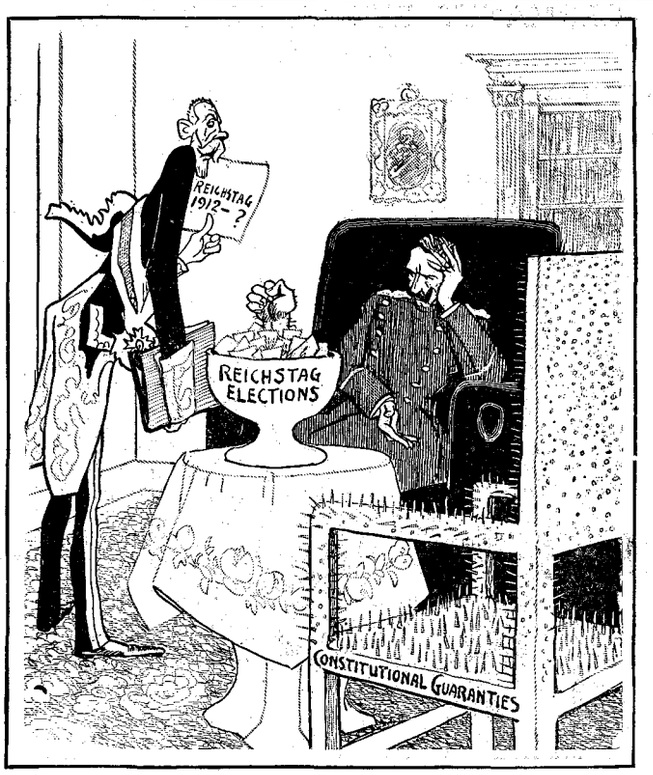


"GENTLEMEN, THE PEOPLE NOW HAVE THE FLOOR."
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).



KAISER—"This is to be your seat now, Mr. Bethmann-Hollweg."
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

THE WATERS ARE RISING
And the dove of Germany's Noah brings no olive-branch.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

GERMAN VIEWS OF THE SOCIALIST VICTORY.

extensive as they are at present, and espionage is evidently a part of this preparation. How can we believe, then, in this age of imperialism and world-wide ambition, that such Powers as Germany or Japan would abandon any of their methods of action or of acquiring information? Even if they should renounce them officially, how could we feel certain that the engagements made in public would be always kept in the secrecy of chancelleries or war-offices?"

He thinks that espionage is, however, a vague term, and that it is not easy to say where it begins and where it ends in the case of a diplomat, a traveler, or a writer, and to decide what can be called "dishonest and illegitimate methods of gathering information." To quote further:

"I do not believe that this odious practise of spying will be abolished for a long time yet. Nevertheless, it seems to me that people often exaggerate to a singular degree the advantages to be derived from it by governments and armies. But if we can not abolish spies any more than we can do without secret police, we can at least exhibit more coolness and less credulity in treating their work. For my own part, I am inclined to think that people ordinarily attribute too much importance to them. The principal result of espionage is less to instruct the government which employs spies than to demoralize the country where they practise their profession. This we plainly saw from the Dreyfus affair."

While this French writer comdemns spying and points the finger of scorn at Germany and Japan as inveterately addicted to "the odious practise," the *Frankfurter Zeitung* retorts with a *tu quoque*, and, apropos of the Wilhelmshaven spying case, remarks:

"Hitherto France has been the country which has set the example as a place in which espionage has been carried on with every conceivable refinement. The Dreyfus trial gave us plain indications of the way in which the spreading of news was organized, and revealed the measures taken to screen spies. Lately England has followed in the footsteps of her friend, and the *Entente Cordiale* has borne fruit exactly of this kind. But English officers do not always risk their own persons in gathering secret information. They have changed the system and now employ agents."

This writer dwells particularly upon the danger of French and English spies in Germany, and concludes by warning his readers against giving information to foreigners touching the fortifications, the forces, the ships, and harbors of the country. He does not touch upon the honesty or morality of espionage, which he seems to take for granted is indispensable in international relations.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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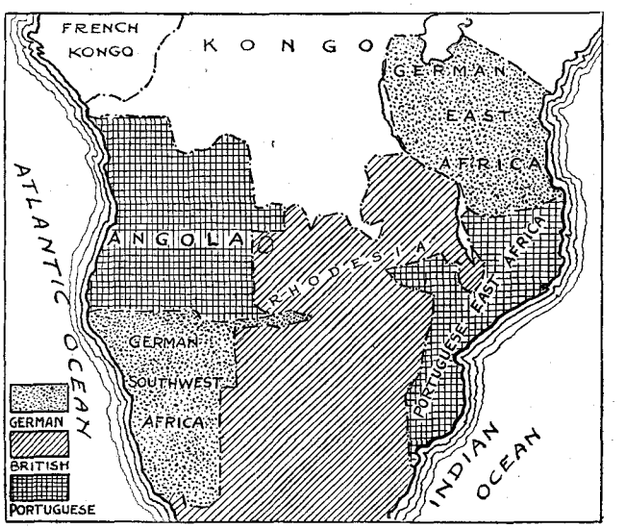
GERMANY'S EYE ON PORTUGUESE AFRICA

GERMANY has had hard luck in her African provinces, says the *Tour du Monde* (Paris). So it finds from a survey of conditions in the German colonies as stated in the "Annual Report of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce for 1911." At Togo the revenue has diminished. At Kamerun



PORTUGUESE COLONIES THAT INTEREST GERMANY.

the most northern railroad has been completed, but there has been a bad coco harvest owing to the heavy rains. In Southwest Africa the diamond-fields are monopolized by the great foreign companies, and in East Africa an excess of importations leaves on hand a mass of unsold merchandise. The cotton-crop has proved a failure. The Berlin *Post* contains a striking article on this point, in which General von Liebert, formerly Governor of German East Africa, and a well-known contributor to the press, after referring to the Hamburg Report, advises his Government to annex the African possessions of Portugal, which are richer than those of Germany. He speaks as a specialist, being a director of the German Colonial Society, and announces the necessity of establishing a vast German empire in Africa. First of all, he charges the Government with colonial incapacity, and says:

"The past five and twenty years have been characterized by a want of clear purpose, and by utter incapacity in our colonial policy. The colonial administration has committed blunder after blunder. The frequent change of directors and the incapacity of our agents have checked the progress of the territories in our protectorate. The railways with narrow gage which we have built have two peculiarities—they are cheap and they are bad."

He goes at full length into the Morocco question. "But let us forget that for a moment," he adds, " and postpone the discussion of it to another day." He abandons with regret the hope that Germany is to have a slice of Northwest Africa, but observes:

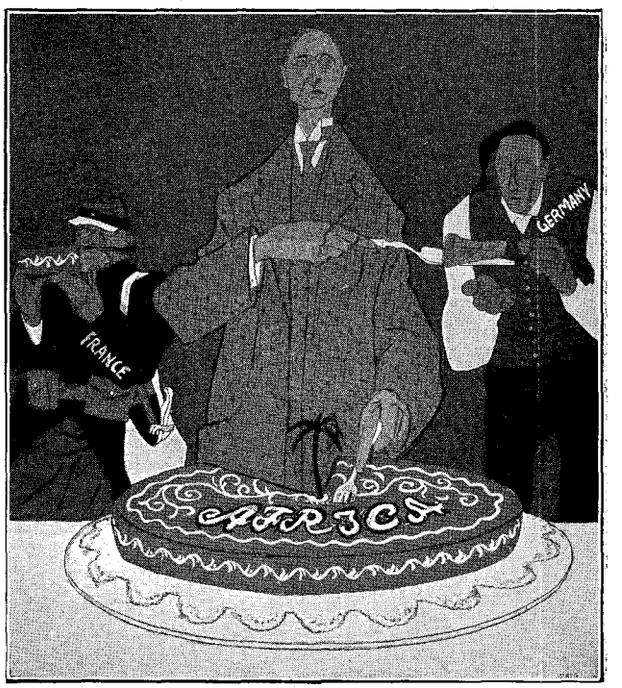
"My program is to make Central Africa a German territory. People will approve of this idea for the following reasons: First of all, there is nothing else left for us to take in any other part of the globe. And then we unify our possessions in East and West Africa. Finally, we must profit by this golden opportunity to put into execution our designs upon the Portuguese colonies."

The Portuguese finances are low, the General proceeds, and their incapable administration of African territories warrants Germany in occupying their land and ousting them from the rich plantations. To quote the words of this somewhat free-booting colonizer, who outdoes the very "Latins" whose conquest of Mexico and Peru he would rival:

"The bad financial plight in which the new Republic finds itself, and the condition of its colonies, oblige us to take this course. Moreover, the stupid and corrupt sovereignty of these Latins has lasted for four centuries in these regions. It is time to substitute for it a sane and intelligent sovereignty of the Saxon. As early as 1899 everything seemed to be in readiness for our occupation of the north of Mozambique and Rowuna. The diplomacy of Germany, as usual, then gave way to that of England. The difficulty is that Germany can expect nothing either from her Government or her diplomats. The country must proceed of its own accord. Germans must enter these territories, establish plantations there, cultivate the land, establish missions, and build railroads. The Government will then be compelled to complete the political occupation of a land which the people have conquered. We hope really that when that moment comes there will not be found a single German to sign a second Morocco agreement."

That this proposal is not the wild and fantastic dream of a headstrong soldier, but has even been whispered in Downing Street, is proved by several articles in such papers as the London *Standard* and *The Daily Mail*. The important London *Saturday Review* puts the case more politely, treating it as being safeguarded by an "Anglo-German deal." Thus we read:

"It has also been recognized, tho not publicly, that should Portugal desire to part with her West African possessions, Germany is to have as to them a right of preemption. . . . The time is now rapidly approaching when Portugal, urgently in need of cash, will offer Angola to German enterprise for a valuable consideration. There may be some haggling, but Germany will be prepared to pay heavily, for the territory in question is very rich and extensive. Angola, with nearly 1,000 miles of coast line, has an area of about half a million square miles. The plains bordering on the coast are extremely hot and unhealthy, but the high table-lands of the interior are quite fit for white men to inhabit. Under the present wretched régime every kind of corruption and misgovernment flourishes; slavery is openly practised, and, so far as the island of S. Thomé is concerned, this has been proved in an English court of law. . . . The rich and abounding resources of the country—both mineral and vegetable—are merely tapped, in no sense developed. Here then is a field to which German enterprise may devote itself



ENGLAND'S GENEROSITY TO GERMANY.

SIR EDWARD GREY—"Here, Michel, take this bit of Portuguese Africa. 'Tis little, but I give it freely."
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

and find a place in the sun worthy of its ambitions. We have good grounds for saying that our Foreign Office privately intimated that to the acquisition of this rich territory by Germany we should raise no objection."

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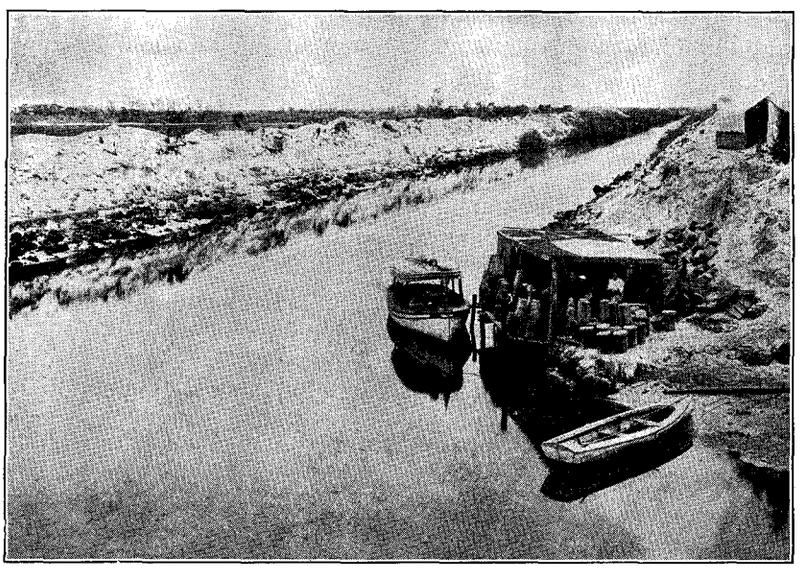
DRAINING THE EVERGLADES

TO TURN a land of mystery into a prosaic farming country—to throw the lime-light of familiarity into the fastnesses of a much-misunderstood region—to change an almost inaccessible hunting-ground and a hiding-place for Indians and bad men into a productive region—all this is the object of one of the most gigantic schemes of reclamation ever undertaken in the world's history, now being carried out by the Government of the United States in the Everglades of Florida. That it is being used by unscrupulous promoters to cover the sale of worthless lands at fancy prices does not detract from the value of the plan itself. We quote from a letter, descriptive of this mighty scheme, written to *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore, January 18) by George Byrne. Mr. Byrne first corrects the notion that the Everglades are wild, impassable jungles of impenetrable trees and undergrowth. He says:



Courtesy of "The Manufacturers' Record," Baltimore.

ONE OF THE CANALS DRAINING THE EVERGLADES.
Showing a landing where products are loaded for market.

"The Everglades present an appearance much like a wide expanse of Western prairies, covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, and stretch farther than the eye can see, smooth, level, and in seeming readiness for the plowshare, with here and there a small lake from which the sun's rays glance. Upon closer inspection it is seen that the grass is of a very coarse fiber, rendering it unfit for use of any kind, and that it grows from soil whose surface is covered with water, tho in most places not to any considerable depth. . . . . .

"The area of the Everglades is about 4,000,000 acres, an amount of land not to be treated lightly in view of the back-to-the-soil movement that threatens to send all the people in the cities looking for farms and truck patches. . . . . .

"The 'Glades are formed by a sort of basin-shape in the coralline rock that forms the Florida peninsula, being turned up at the edges like a meat-platter. The rim of the platter is cut through at intervals by streams of more or less importance, but these are not of sufficient frequency to carry off all the water, and so the moisture stays there.

"How to drain this immense body of land and render it useful for agricultural purposes is a problem that has long been under consideration. So far back as the year 1847 the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, acting under a resolution of Congress, appointed Buckingham Smith, a well-known engineer of San Augustine, to procure 'authentic information in relation to what are generally called the "Ever Glades" on the Peninsula of Florida, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability and expediency of draining them.' A number of surveys have been made by others, and each one, from Buckingham Smith down, so far as I have been able to learn, has reported that it was both practicable and expedient to drain the Everglades."

The scheme of drainage now being carried out under government auspices involves the digging of many long canals, to be used both for transportation and for irrigation—for without irrigation the drained land would be too dry for cultivation, as it has hitherto been too wet. Four of these canals, aggregating a length of 203 miles, are now under construction. Lateral channels, completing the work of drainage, will be dug, it is expected, at the expense of the land-owners to be benefited. To quote again:

"By means of these canals the surface of Lake Okeechobee will be lowered several feet, thus giving room for a large amount of water to run into it from the north during the wet season, where it will be impounded by locks closing the canals at their junction with the lake. When the water that falls over the Everglades has been carried away, and is needed for irrigation purposes throughout the dry season, the locks will be opened and the stored water sent out through the canals to feed the thirsty crops and make its way to the ocean before the setting in of the next rainy season. Lake Okeechobee has about one-sixth the area of the territory that drains into it, so that for every foot its surface is lowered, two inches of water from the greater surface can be caught and held."

Not every one in Florida is sanguine about the result of this scheme. Writes Mr. Byrne:

"One Floridian you meet declares they can never be drained successfully, and that the land will be of little value when drained. The next will declare the drainage scheme to be the greatest piece of constructive statesmanship of which the State has ever had the benefit. It is not my intention to enter into this family quarrel. The fact is, however, and the proof is indubitable, that the current in the canals is such that dams have to be built at intervals to hold the water so that the dredges can be floated. One of these, some three or four miles from the Miami River, is seven or eight feet high, indicating a sufficiency of fall to carry off a great deal of water. In the South New River Canal, up which I traveled sixteen miles in a motor-boat, I found a pretty stiff current all the way. These canals are to have locks in them that will make them excellent public highways all the year round."

Mr. Byrne expects that the State of Florida itself will profit largely by these operations. The State still owns about 2,000,000 acres of these lands, which it will sell to settlers at reasonable prices and upon favorable terms. When it does so, it will have a tidy sum to lay up at interest to help keep down the tax-rate or to lay out in public improvements.

Unfortunately this benevolent reclamation scheme has been used by land companies to promote the sale of worthless tracts to confiding investors, we read in the daily press, and the Department of Agriculture is even charged with suppressing unfavorable bulletins that might interfere with the sales. Says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun:*

"These companies, which are now under investigation by the Federal authorities, have advertised extensively throughout the United States, and, it is contended, have collected millions of dollars for lands obtained at 50 cents an acre and sold as high as $60 an acre. The lands are now covered with from two to ten feet of water, which will not be drained for many years, if ever, and the ultimate value of which is doubtful."

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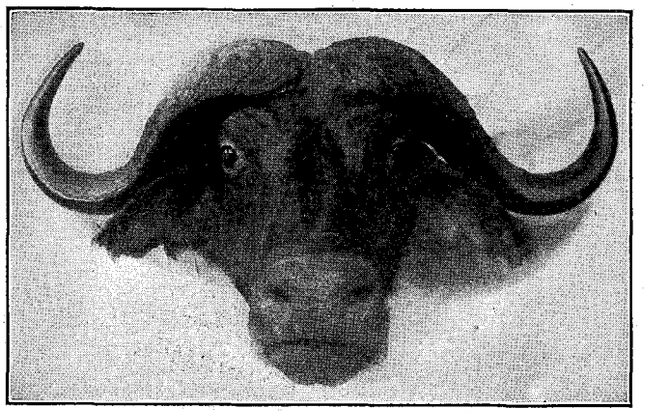
DECORATIVE SURGERY

UNDER THIS title, a writer in *The Lancet* (London, January 6) discusses surgical operations whose aim is not to save life or to cure or relieve disease, but merely to improve the subject's personal appearance. Some surgeons refuse to perform such operations and leave them for so-called "beauty doctors," who are sometimes looked down upon even by the very clients who avail themselves of their skilled services. The writer in *The Lancet* argues, on the contrary, that this "decorative surgery" is not only justifiable, but often essential, and is a real and important part of the surgeon's duties. If it is not undertaken by qualified practitioners, it will be performed by ignorant and unskilled persons, since there will always be men and women willing to suffer pain and inconvenience, and even to run real risks, to regain lost good looks, or to gain a pulchritude that nature unkindly refused to bestow. To quote the paper named above:



HEAD OF A CAPE BUFFALO KILLED BY COLONEL ROOSEVELT.

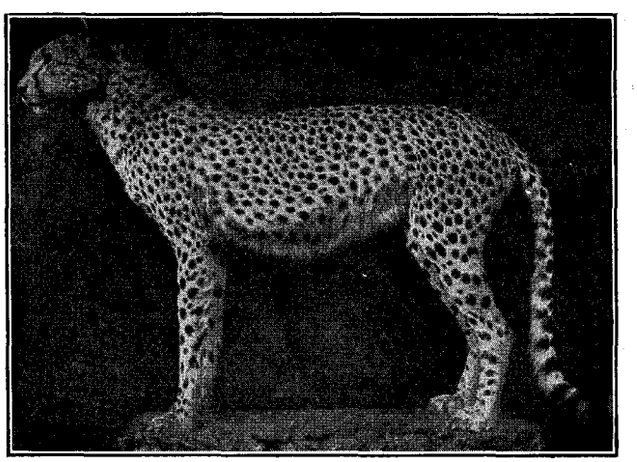
"Operations may be usefully divided into two classes—into those which are required for the life, for the health, or for at least the comfort of the sufferer, and those which are performed merely to improve the personal appearance of the patient. . . . The distinction between the two classes of operations can not always be drawn very clearly, for there are cases which lie on the border-line. An operation for strangulated hernia is undoubtedly an operation of necessity, and equally certainly an operation for the cure of a saddle-back nose is an operation undertaken merely in order to improve the personal appearance of its owner. In these two cases the distinction is obvious. But is the cure of a harelip to be considered an operation of necessity or an operation performed merely for the purpose of improving the patient's looks? . . . There can be no doubt that physical malformations which interfere in no way with the well-being of their possessor may yet cause an immense amount of mental torture to those who have them—an amount of mental pain which can hardly be imagined by those who are formed normally. A slight harelip, a nose with a sunken bridge, a nose with a bulbous end, the presence of a large mole on the face, even an overgrowth of hair on the face of a woman, may, harmless tho they may be in themselves, be sufficient to make the lives of their owners intensely miserable. . . . It is easy to smile at this morbid sensitiveness, but it is important to recognize how vital a matter it is to those who are so afflicted. Even from a pecuniary point of view these deformities are not without importance. In several occupations a young woman will find a deformity of the face a very definite bar to employment, and she may be compelled to accept a lower rate of wages in consequence. . . . The absence of a nose may not in the least interfere with the working-powers of a man, but he will undoubtedly find that it will militate against his power of getting work. This diminution in the earning-capacity of those who have facial deformities is very real, and the knowledge of it, and the concomitant recognition of the fact that many people have an involuntary shrinking from those who are deformed, must act prejudicially on the mind of the victim."

This is why, the writer goes on to say, attempts to cure, to remove, or, at least, to mitigate facial deformities must be regarded as important. We have only to determine what limits there are to surgical practise in this direction. The greatest care must, of course, be taken, and the fact that these operations are not performed with life dependent upon them, and, strictly speaking, need not be performed at all, must not persuade the surgeon to relax his watchfulness. The writer tells us in conclusion:

"But the responsibility of assisting the public by cosmetic operations is upon the medical profession. If surgeons will not undertake the manifold operations belonging to this class, the unqualified practitioner will step in and will carry out inefficiently the work neglected by the surgeon. Without training and without due knowledge of the conditions and of the risks that are run in operating and of the precautions that should be taken, unqualified operators do grievous harm. Already they venture to undertake much that is pure surgery, and the evil is growing. It is true that the surgeon is willing to operate on harelips and a few of the more striking deformities, but many of the malformations he will not touch. In skilled hands the risk and danger are small, and with practise the results may be very good. The work must be undertaken as a real and important part of surgery, and when carried out with care much misery will be saved and many men and women will be rendered more capable of earning a livelihood."

MOUNTING COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S ANIMALS

IF THEODORE ROOSEVELT had made his trip into Africa with no aim in view but to hand his name down to posterity, he would have amply shown in it that astuteness for which clever politicians have given him credit. Every beast of his gift that stands in the National Museum will be his monument, and there would be no danger that he would be forgotten, with a whole jungleful of African fauna shouting his achievements in the ear of every visitor to Washington, even if he had done nothing else to make himself remembered. The Smithsonian scientists are now hard at work on the Roosevelt trophies, and the progress of the work is described in *Recreation* (New York, February) by Dr. R. W. Shufeldt. In the first place, says Dr. Shufeldt, few persons have any idea what it means to kill an animal in Africa and in due time to set up that animal, properly mounted, in a museum. He writes:



A CHEETAH KILLED BY KERMIT ROOSEVELT.

"Those who have never investigated an undertaking of this kind, and, unfortunately, not one in many thousands of us have, entertain the idea that it simply means for some one of the expedition, in the country where that mammal has its habitat, to stalk it; shoot it; have the natives or some one rip off its skin; apply some preservative; roll it into a bundle; bring it back with the expedition; send it to the museum, where, in a week or rather more, it is to be softened up in some way, stuffed with

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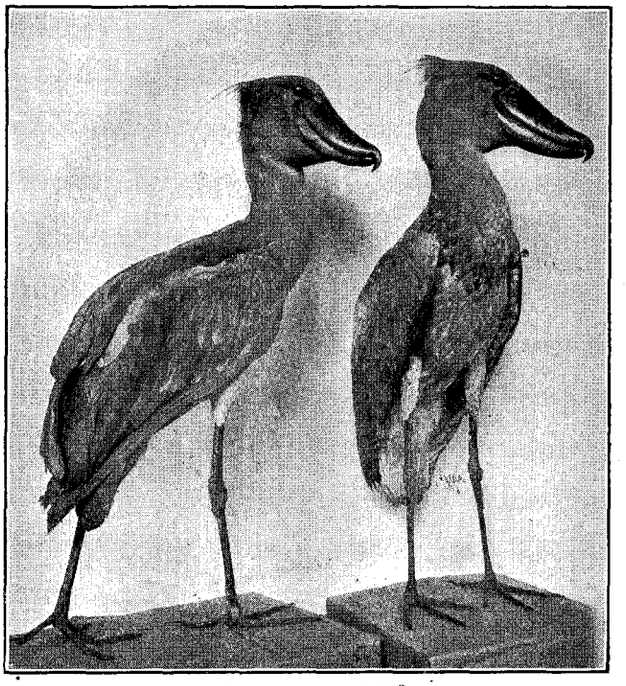
straw or tow, sewed up, set up on a stand, and duly placed in a case for the visiting public to admire and chat about."

All of this is wide of the mark, Dr. Shufeldt assures us. Supposing that a zebra is to be added to the collection, he tells us that this is what really happens:

"In the first place, the collector or collectors are to note carefully the character and vegetation of the country inhabited by the zebra, obtain a few photographs of it, and perhaps specimens of the smaller plant growths. This material and information will subsequently be used by those in the taxidermical department of the museum, when they come to reproduce the stand or base upon which the artificial or other accessories are placed to represent the normal habitat of the mounted specimen. If other animals are seen to herd with the zebra, a note of this fact should be made in the collector's note-book. Next, the camera with its telescopic lens is brought into service, and as many exposures as are necessary are made, with the view of obtaining the various attitudes of the animal, such as those before the latter is aware of the presence of the collectors, those exhibiting alarm, and so on. After a specimen has been shot down, a photograph should be made of it, as well as one of a front and a side view of its head. All of these data are absolutely essential to those who will subsequently mount the animal. Memory must never be depended upon for such data; everything of the kind must be written out in a note-book; everything labeled and numbered and in such a manner that no possible mistake can be made when the information eventually comes to be utilized in the museum. Such notes will also record a complete set of measurements of the dead animal made in keeping with the rules for the same now in vogue, the color of the eyes, the pelage, and special naked skin-parts, and so on. If the party have along a pair of field scales, its weight should be taken and duly entered in the note-book, and—for the official label which will later on be attached to its skin and skeleton—the probable age; the date of collecting; the sex; the locality; the name of the specimen (vernacular and scientific) if known; the name of the collector and the expedition. Under 'Remarks' in the note-book, all additional data worthy of record are to be entered, such as usually come to the notice of the scientific observer in the field, and especial reference is here made to breeding and other habits. As soon as all this has been accomplished and attended to, both the skin and the skeleton must at once be scientifically prepared, packed, and, at the earliest possible time, shipped to the museum with others which may be ready, where it is finally to be deposited. All of this requires skill and experience; but, for description, would exceed the limitations of space in the present connection."



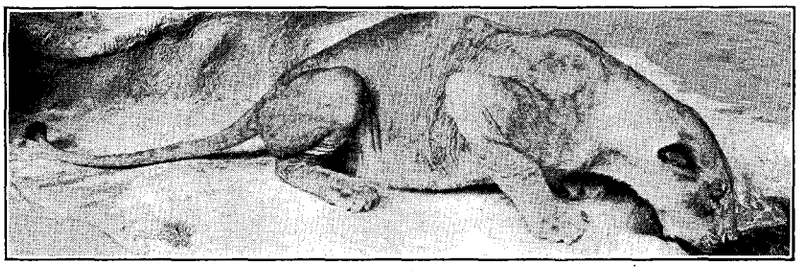
HOW COULD HE DO IT?
"Whale-head" storks shot by Colonel Roosevelt and Kermit.

Few explorers in the world's history, Dr. Shufeldt goes on to say, have been so fortunate as to have had associated with them so many assistants—combining so many capabilities—as had Colonel Roosevelt on this expedition. No better-equipped men for the work before them could well be found, he assures us, than Kermit Roosevelt, Selous, Cuninghame, Mearns, Heller, Loring, and Tarlton. To quote again:

"All through his writings, Colonel Roosevelt speaks in the very highest terms of praise of these men. Each was a master of his own kind. Perhaps Dr. Mearns was the best all-round shot; the most efficient field naturalist, particularly with small animals. Kermit proved himself to be a most remarkable rider, with great endurance on foot, often running after big game for a mile or two, and downing it thereafter. Both Heller and Loring made themselves indispensable in the matter of saving the big animals shot for the museum, while at the same time they were fearless hunters, and frequently helped out in shooting the big and dangerous animals. Then think of Selous and Cuninghame; probably there are no better, and certainly no greater, hunters of big game anywhere in all Africa."

"Stuffed animals" are a thing of the past in all well-regulated modern museums. The modern specimen has for its basis a plaster model or "manikin" of the creature, in some characteristic attitude, executed after careful study by an artist who must be both naturalist and sculptor. Over this the prepared skin is drawn, somewhat as a man puts on his clothes. The studio in a modern museum, where this modeling is done, is itself an interesting and suggestive exhibit of one phase of the interrelation of the arts and sciences. In this manner is Colonel Roosevelt's collection to be set up in the National Museum, and Dr. Shufeldt's photographs show that the work is being done worthily. He goes on:

"A great deal of time was unavoidably consumed in the tanning of the skins, as much of the work was done outside of the museum. Several of the best-equipped and fireproof tanneries in the country were employed to do this, and, to insure certainty of subsequent identification, special labels had to be manufactured that would stand the wear and tear of the handling. Further precautions were taken by engraving the numbers of the specimens on the hoofs and other parts—in fact, but few are aware how much care and pains are required to carry out the details of identification, classification, and preservation of such a collection as this one. Moreover, much time was spent in selecting and employing a number of the best scientific taxidermists to reenforce those permanently attached to the museum.



THE DRINKING LIONESS.
One of the finest examples of modern scientific taxidermy.

"Good taxidermists are extremely difficult to find, as the training for one of this profession demands a course of study including nearly everything to be mastered by the comparative anatomist, the sculptor, the artist, and the all-round mechanic.

"Scientific taxidermy as a calling has long ago ceased to be a mere trade; it now stands quite abreast of any one of the so-called fine arts—indeed, it requires a longer training, a wider knowledge, and a greater skill to scientifically mount a zebra, than it does to chisel one out of stone. To appreciate this fact, one has but to read a chapter on the mounting of mammals in any authoritative work on modern scientific taxidermy. At the National Museum, the taxidermical department is one of the highest order and efficiency in the world, and some of the finished groups of birds and mammals have not their equal in any

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institution in this country or abroad. This is entirely due to the discrimination shown on the part of the museum authorities in the matter of appointments, and the careful expenditure of the funds devoted to that branch of the museum's work, which latter, unfortunately, are often altogether too limited. . . . . .

"It will require from two to three years—maybe four—before these African mammals, collected by the Smithsonian African Expedition, will all be mounted—that is, those which have been selected to be preserved in that way. No collection that the United States National Museum has ever received is having the continuous and skilful work done upon it that this one has, and, when it is completed, its history will form a most important chapter in the record of such achievements."

NEW DISCOVERIES ABOUT THE "DEMON STAR"

THE VARIABLE star Algol, sometimes known as the "Demon," oscillates continually between the second and the fourth magnitude, taking a few hours less than three days to make the change. This periodical alteration in brilliancy has been shown to be due to the fact that Algol is a double star, consisting of two celestial bodies revolving in orbits about their common center of gravity. The change in brightness is explained by supposing one of the bodies to be brilliant and the other dark, so that when the second passes between us and the other, its light is shut off. Now, however, comes an American astronomer, Professor Stebbins, of the University of Illinois, who shows that the "companion" of Algol, far from being dark, shines with over five times the brightness of our own sun. Surprizing as this is, it does not fundamentally alter the theory of Algol's variation, for the brighter of the two components of that star is more than fifty times as bright as our sun, and a large percentage of the light is, therefore, shut off when its companion passes in front of it—enough to account for the observed change in magnitude. But this is not all. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, December 23):

PROF. JOEL STEBBINS,

Who finds that the supposedly dark companion of the star called the "Demon," or Algol, is really five times as bright as our sun.

"The result of these investigations is that the companion of Algol, far from being obscure, shines with its own light. Its brilliancy is even sensibly greater than that of our sun—about 5.9 times on the hemisphere turned toward Algol and 5.3 times on the opposite hemisphere; for the satellite always turns the same face toward its illuminating star, and as this hemisphere is constantly lighted and heated by a center of great intensity it is more luminous than the other. It is by this peculiarity that the astronomer Stebbins explains the continual variation of brilliancy observed between the minima; but the light of the companion of Algol is in some degree lost in the blinding brilliancy of Algol . . . and can not be perceived from the earth, across the immensity that separates us from this distant system.

"According to measurements taken by Chase, Russell, Pritchard, and Flint, . . . the apparent brilliancy of the star makes it of the magnitude 2.2, while that of the sun, transported to an equal distance, would be so feeble that it could not be seen at all, even with our most powerful instruments, for it would fall to the 26th magnitude.

"Separated from the flamboyant radiancy of Algol, its companion would appear as a variable whose light would oscillate between the magnitudes 4.6 and 5.2. This satellite seems to have a diameter surpassing by one-seventh that of the principal star, from which it receives a quantity of light nearly four times as great, per unit of surface, as that emitted by the sun.

"The mean density of this curious system is only seven-hundredths that of the sun. . . . To determine the size of Algol and its companion, Stebbins has worked successively on two hypotheses—the first is that the densities of the two components are equal; the second that the mass of the primary is double that of the companion, according to the theory of Schlessinger and Baker, deduced from spectroscopic data, on which, in a system of double stars, very near each other, the more brilliant is always the more massive.

"On the first supposition, the radius of Algol would be 0.81, and its mass 0.04, the sun being unity; the radius of the secondary star would be 0.92 and its mass 0.06. On the second hypothesis, the radius of the primary would be 1.45, that of the companion 1.66, and their respective masses 0.37 and 0.18.

"We should remember that the radius of the solar globe is 432,000 miles, and that its mass is 333,400 times greater than that of the earth." — *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT ARE HOLES IN THE AIR?

THE MYSTERIOUS and fatal "holes in the air" that have puzzled all aviators and have been the death of some of them, are nothing, according to D. W. Starrett in *Aircraft* (New York, February), but regions in the atmosphere where the wind happens to be blowing in the same direction as the aeroplane's flight and with equal speed. The air and the plane are then relatively at rest, just as a man is at rest in an express train, tho both are traveling a mile a minute. And as the plane must be moving through or against the air, not with it, to obtain the necessary support, it falls until it gets into a more favorable stratum. The sensation felt by the aviator is the same as if he had been coasting on a smooth surface, and that supporting surface had suddenly vanished, letting him drop as into a chasm. Hence he naturally talks about "holes in the air." Says Mr. Starrett:

"Professor Langley, under his law, has given to the world the reason why a heavier-than-air machine can be made to fly. At present the aeroplane depends entirely upon speed for its buoyancy. The law has demonstrated that the more square feet of air it passes over per second of time the more weight it can carry. . . . . .

"Aviators have found that facing the wind is the best position from which to make a start. The reason for this is that more square feet of air surface is flowing to the machine, which is equivalent to more speed of the machine. Increase the wind's speed and, theoretically, the time will come when a sufficient number of square feet of air will pass under the planes to overcome gravitation. This will be accomplished by the centrifugal force of the wind, even tho the planes are level and at rest.

"The results, therefore, of speeding the wind and machine, each acting upon the other separately, are identical. Now assume the machine and the wind having speed and moving against each other; according to the Langley law the buoyancy of the machine, over that when acting separately, will be increased. But if each has the same speed and moves in the same direction, the buoyancy will be destroyed and the machine will fall to the earth unless this condition is speedily changed.

"It is plain, then, that if a machine strikes a descending current of air with a speed that will overcome gravitation, according to the law, there can be no danger of falling any more than in a head wind, if the aviator has had the practise that will instantly tell him to elevate his planes.

"No one has ever heard of an aviator falling upward, which would occur if an ascending current of air caught his machine and he could not steer it on its course. It is true that upon entering up and down currents there would be some momentary rise and fall. And if one had an engine with gyroscopic force, there would be grave danger, no doubt, if one was not prepared for the sudden change.

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"So the only reasonable explanation of the 'air-hole' trouble is the one given below.

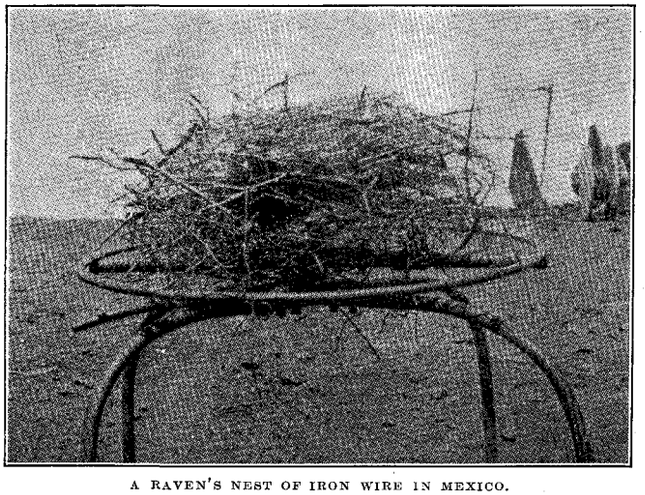
"It will make no difference whether the aviator is flying in a straight line or circling; *if he passes into a current of air that is moving with the same speed and in the same direction as his machine, it is bound, under the Langley law, to fall.*

"His supporting surface will be gone in an instant, and if he is ignorant of the cause of his danger, and unless his momentum takes him from this region, nothing can save him. If his momentum does not take him out he must fall out and take his chances. But if he understands the principle he can speed his engine so that he may pass over the requisite number of square feet of air per second, when his rudder will act. Or he can slow his engine, when the greater speed of the air will allow it to act, when he can steer and float.

"Naturally, in circling, an aviator is certain to encounter more frequently air currents with the same direction and speed as his machine. This, then, is a time when he should be particularly on guard."

THE CAMPAIGN FOR COTTON

THE COTTON-MILLS of Lancashire support half a million operatives, who, with those dependent on them, would starve if this industry should fail. But, as cotton will not grow in England, the industry depends on a foreign supply of the raw material, which at present comes almost entirely from this country. We are spinning more and more of our product at home, and the British cotton-manufacturers are growing restless. They are fearing a repetition of the experiences of our Civil War, which threw over 400,000 Lancashire operatives either wholly or partially out of employment. At present America not only uses practically all of its own best cotton, but is importing fine raw cotton from Egypt. At the same time the market for the British finished product has been cut into by rival producers. The efforts of the Lancashire mill-owners to secure raw material by opening new fields are described by Harris Dickson in *Everybody's Magazine* (New York, February), from which we quote in substance as follows:



A RAVEN'S NEST OF IRON WIRE IN MEXICO.

"When established conditions began to totter, the Lancashire spinner realized that he must look elsewhere to extend the old fields or open new ones. But where?

"Not to India.

"India plants more than twenty million acres—about two-thirds the acreage of the United States—and the yield averages ninety pounds to the acre, say, three and a half million standard bales. Indian cotton is too coarse for Lancashire spindles except in rougher fabrics; for better goods it must be spun in connection with long-staple cotton. And tho the extent of the Indian crop varies but little from year to year, the quality of the staple seems to be getting worse. In addition to this, India is becoming a greater and greater consumer.

"And an even greater difficulty arises out of the lax methods of native cultivation. East-Indians never go chasing after strange gods. Their agricultural methods are not subject to change.

"What, then, of Egypt?

"Egypt promises no material increase in production, because every acre is doing all it can, and there is no additional land. By scientific selection of seed, artificial manuring, and modern agricultural methods, somewhat better crops might be grown. Of Egypt's enormous area only a mere fraction can be cultivated—the Nile Valley. And the Nile Valley is not capable of enlargement.

"Recently there has been a decided falling-off in the average Egyptian yield per acre, amounting to about 26 per cent. in the past ten years. There has also been a noticeable deterioration in the quality. Nobody knows the exact cause; some say 'cotton-worm,' some say 'boll-worm,' some say 'overwatering,' others say 'dam.' At any rate, the Egyptian crop now runs neck and neck with that of China—a million and a quarter bales of American standard size—and this seems to be the present limit.

"Lancashire can not look to China's twelve hundred thousand bales, nor to Japan's six thousand. The bulk of China's cotton goes to the Mikado's mills, which also consume four hundred thousand bales of Indian, and two hundred thousand bales of American, cotton.

"Of course, the American fields might be extended, but the spinner sees this extension being largely swallowed up by increased facilities for manufacturing at home. The spinner also figures, erroneously, that these ravenous new spindles in the Southern States of America are likely to curtail the raising of cotton, by luring labor from the fields and setting it in the mills.

"So the spinner must take a more comprehensive view of creation. An idea occurred to him: Cotton must be grown within the Empire, planted beneath the Union Jack, guarded by the far-flung battle-line, and freighted home in British bottoms. This was a huge job, for which the spinner straightway organized. He set in operation the 'British Cotton Growing Association'—born May, 1902, at Manchester.

"The field was broad. According to reports from his experts, he saw the Cotton Zone girdling this rotund earth, from forty degrees north to forty degrees south—everything between the collar-button and the knee. The north line of this parallel of latitude includes nearly the whole of Korea; it passes through China at Peking, strikes Bokhara, and goes out of Asia at Constantinople; it slices off southern Greece, Italy, and Spain, cutting through the United States at Philadelphia and Indianapolis.

"The southern parallel includes the whole of Africa, all of South America except lower Patagonia; it fences in Australia and the islands of the sea. This omits nothing of the British Empire except the home nest and Canada. And within these limits the British Cotton Growing Association concocted a mighty project—neither more nor less than a vast experimental farm wherein cheap cotton can be, must be, shall be produced under the banners of his most gracious Majesty."

Mr. Dickson gives an interesting account of the efforts of this association in the Sudan, in Nyassaland, in Uganda, in Nigeria, and in other African colonies, as well as in Australia, Ceylon, Cyprus, the South Sea Islands, and South America. Thus far the Association has succeeded in producing an annual total of only 83,000 bales, about one-thirtieth of the fiber required by Lancashire, but they propose to charter a stronger company, with $25,000,000 capital, to push the work to practical success and make Lancashire "once more dictate cotton prices for the world."

A WIRE BIRD'S-NEST—A bird's-nest made of telephone wire is shown in the picture above, reproduced from *The Mountain States Monitor* by *Telephony* (Chicago), which says:

"The silly ravens of a certain district of Mexico where wood is scarce and trees are miles apart, have solved their nesting-problem at the expense of the telephone company. The accompanying illustration . . . shows a nest brought in by Mr. Gooding, chief electrician in charge of toll lines between Naco and Cananea, Mexico. This raven's nest consisted of 255 pieces of rusty iron wire, 30 tie wires, and 81 large twigs covered with a mat of cow-hair. It was only one of numerous nests which had been built on the roofs of poles carrying two-pin cross arms, as a result of which short-circuits were frequently reported on the toll line."

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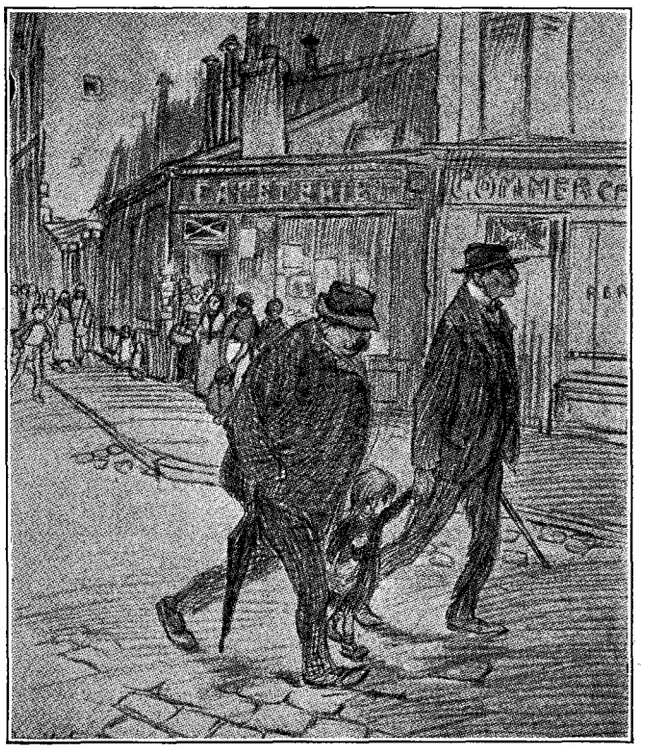
CHILD LIFE IN FRENCH ILLUSTRATION

IF OUR MAGAZINES have seemed to be afflicted by a mania for the pretty girl with her smart clothes and insipid face, we must certainly yield to the French a healthier interest in their prepossession for pictures of child life. This fact at least is emphasized in the section devoted to French illustration in the special number of *The International Studio* (New York) called "Pen, Pencil, and Chalk." One curious thing about the specimens selected by the writer, Mr. E. A. Taylor, to accompany his article is that the children are all represented, if not as street children, then as children in the street. It bears out his general observation about French draftsmen that they give less heed to the objects of the imagination than do the illustrators of other European countries.



CONTRASTS OF PARISIAN STREET LIFE.

This drawing by F. Poulbot for "La Maternelle" shows the artist's deep sympathy with the helpless waif of the street.

There is so much to interest the Parisian in his every-day life, and his response to the sights and sounds of the streets is so quick and eager, that the men who make pictures for his books or papers find enough to occupy them in recording the aspects of the real world. The artist in black-and-white holds an honored position in France, and "is not regarded, as in so many other countries, merely as an illustrator, or outside the pale of those who use oil or water-color as their mediums of expression." Foremost among the French illustrators, perhaps, is one who is not French, but Swiss, having come from Lausanne, T. A. Steinlen. Long settled in Paris, he is really found in the great line of succession with Daumier and Gavarni. Of him Mr. Taylor writes:

"In the toiling life of France lives the spirit of Steinlen's art, he knows the people better than they know themselves, and, ever mindful of them, sees and understands the tragedy which underlies their lives. No other artist is more tender to them, or stronger in his convictions when portraying their characteristics. Nature has ever been his lesson-book; populated streets and outskirt lanes, hill-tops and downs, have all called to him, and the weary tramp and vagrant people his paper and canvas. In close sympathy with their wants and needs, one can trace in his work his outlook on their melancholy and poignant life. To see how he treats the little wayfarers, who are housed for a time in some home of charity while their parents seek work, is but to know one human side of his nature; or how the three sisters and little brother find a haven of unknown joy in his studio, and are allowed to revel among his chalks; and with what delight he can show you their efforts, crudely copied from a Bon Marché catalog, and signed to 'Mon ami Steinlen' as from one artist to another. All these things count in greatness and make a full life. Passing from the personal to the technical side of his art, the same intuitive sensitiveness is felt; each medium and line is characteristic of his subject, and the treatment invigorated with its environment; no fine lines to interpret the rugged, or rugged to explain the fine."

Beside Steinlen are mentioned such names as Poulbot, Jean Ray, and Boutet de Monvel, the latter already introduced to American readers by certain of our own magazines. As we read:

"Inimitable, too, is the rendering of child life by Poulbot. *Les petits garçons* of the street are studied in all their minuteness of habit, and one can feel their naughtiness of way and abandon that describe their age of mischievousness. To turn over the illustrations of Jules Renard's 'Poil de Carotte,' or Leon Frapiès' 'La Maternelle,' from which our reproduction is taken, makes the reading of the text almost unnecessary; whether this be a virtue or not I do not linger to question, but it asserts the care and thought with which the artist gave his sympathy to the writers, and the union is an added joy to the reader. . . . .

"Another delightful interpreter of child life is Jean Ray, but to appreciate his art to its fulness it is necessary to see his work in color. At the 'Salon des Humoristes' last year his thirteen exhibits formed one of the refined interests of that exhibition; how simple they all looked, but how complex the care required to attain the result! The child of the Bois de Boulogne and the Luxembourg is his chief delight, and his method of delineation one of prolonged study. He will play with the child, and enter into its spirit of the sunshine; or when rain and the evening drive it to a roof and four walls, he will mingle with its moods and toys, drawing little and absorbing much, until he takes away a correct impression of mind, form, and character. Here his greater work is finished, and labor only of execution and translation to paper begins; in our reproduction the character of each child is undoubtedly observable. Note the mannerisms of the hands and legs, and the volume of expression in the back of the little fair-haired lady on the right [page 334]. The same class of children, too, has always fascinated M. Boutet de Monvel, but his work is so imprest with his own personality and observation that it does not make comparisons possible. One loves his children for his way of seeing them. Perhaps his illustrations for 'Jeanne D'Arc' must be counted his finest work, and, as he still retains the originals, the art gallery which can acquire the complete set will be fortunate. That sincerity is the essence of his art there is no doubt, and I always remember his remark when I asked him to place a value for insurance on a drawing. 'Ah,' he said, 'value—the value of my eyes.' And looking through his portfolios one realizes the care there must needs have been to preserve still his clear vision, the pen being his one medium of expression. A feeling prevails that the time is not far distant when pen drawing will be revived, maybe with a greater fulness, like the wood-block revival in England. Pen-and-ink in France appears now to be more of a subordinate medium, and has to take but a back place to the pencil, chalk, and charcoal box, and only those who have known it well still cling to its trusted traditions. . . . . .

"Probably more than any other nation the people of France have an alliance with art, a love of what is beautiful forms part of their life; the artist is their brother, and is never considered as a mountebank, or as something that does not concern them. In the toiling life of France lives the spirit of Steinlen's art, he knows the Art without a conscience can no more exist than the body without its soul."

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BOOKS OF TO-DAY AND FIFTY YEARS AGO

LORD ROSEBERY lately exprest his sense of suffocation at the quantity of books housed in the public libraries of his land. Was he aware of the prodigious quantities of new matter the presses were then turning out for his pleasure or dismay? Great Britain produced 8,530 new books in 1911, counting in this number translations and pamphlets. Pamphlets ran to 672 and translations to 190. The novel, of course, heads the list with 2,384 numbers, then comes religion with 738. Besides these, *The Publishers' Circular* (London), which is responsible for these figures, records 2,384 new editions, 933 of which were in fiction. This is a tolerable quantity of new matter to add to the burdens of a reading public. Sales are not recorded in this circular, but Dr. Robertson Nicoll, who writes as "Claudius Clear" in *The British Weekly* (London), thinks "there is no doubt the book year has been satisfactory." "Publishers and booksellers," he says, "are as much given to grumbling as farmers are, and they never exult." He argues in this way:

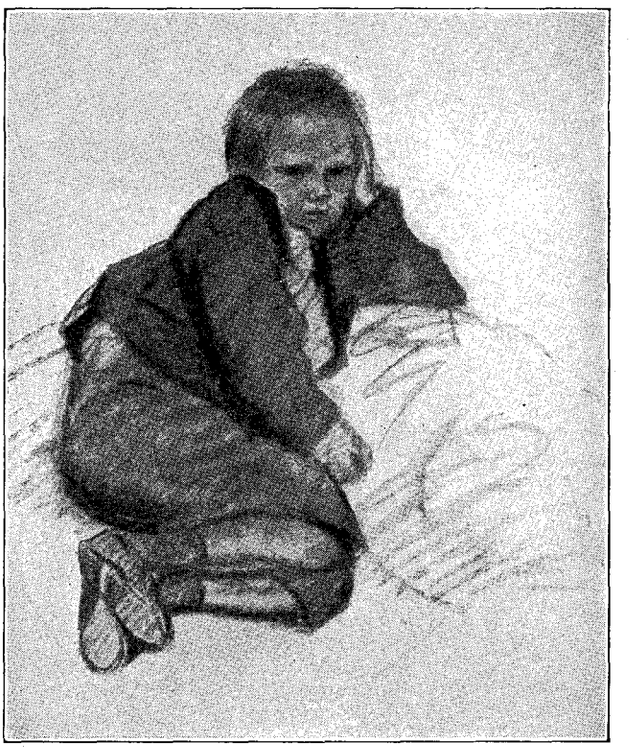
"It means much if they are silent. This year no publisher has complained in my hearing, and I think I have detected faint notes of satisfaction in some cases, tho on this I dare not be confident. As far as I can learn, business has been specially satisfactory in novels, in school-books, and in theology. To estimate the total number of books produced in this country during the year is by no means easy, but I have considerable grounds for reckoning the number of books bound in cloth during 1911 at about 25 millions. It may be 30 millions. This includes everything, the cheap reprints and the elementary school-books. If I am right, the result is not unsatisfactory and we may confidently look for still better days in the future."

Lest his fellow countrymen should look too complacently upon this showing, Dr. Nicoll brings forward some figures from the record of fifty years ago. The testimony they offer makes him "not at all sure that the people of to-day are better book-buyers than the Victorians of fifty years ago." Culling his facts from "authoritative figures about the book sales of 1862," published in *The Spectator*, he sets this forth:

"In 1862 the total number of new books and new editions was fewer than 5,000. Religion was at the top. There were 942 religious books, as compared with 925 works of fiction. It will be seen that religion is practically where it was, accounting for 930 new books and new editions, while fiction has leapt up fast, including, last year, 2,215 new books and new editions. In 1862 there were as many books of poetry published as there were in 1911, namely, 673."

Some of the titles he quotes show us how instant was the recognition of works that have stood the half-century's test of time:

"Let us look at the sales. Mr. Murray sold 30,000 copies of Dr. Livingstone's 'Travels' at a guinea apiece, and 10,000 more



"THE LITTLE BROTHER."
By Steinlen.
No French artist is more tender to the life of the people who toil.

at 6s. Of Captain McClintock's work 12,000 copies were taken by the public. Of Du Chaillu's 'Adventures in Equatorial Africa,' 10,000, and of Ellis' 'Madagascar,' 4,000. Messrs., Longmans and Company sold 4,000 of Sir J. Emerson Tennent's 'Ceylon'; 3,300 of the Alpine Club's 'Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers'; 1,000 of C. P. Collins' 'Chase of the Wild Red Deer'; and 1,500 copies of Captain Burton's 'Narrative of a Pilgrimage to El Medinah and Meccah.' Of Dr. Krapf's 'Travels in Eastern Africa,' 1,400 copies were disposed of by Messrs. Trübner and Co.; of E. Seyd's 'California,' 500, of Ravenstein's 'Russians on the Amoor,' 800, and of the 'Travels of Baron Münchhausen,' illustrated by Crowquill, 3,000 copies. These were all high-priced books, and Tennent's 'Ceylon' sold at £2 10s.

"The demand for religious books was extraordinary. Messrs. Macmillan sold 7,000 copies of Archer Butler's 'Sermons'; 3,000 copies of Maurice's 'Theological Essays'; 5,000 copies of Procter's 'History of the Book of Common Prayer'; 5,000 copies of Roundell Palmer's 'Book of Praise' within a month, and 1,000 copies of 'O'Brien on Justification,' a second edition of a work that had been nearly a quarter of a century out of print. Messrs. Longmans disposed of 12,000 copies of the various editions of Conybeare and Howson's 'Life and Epistles of St. Paul'; 20,000 copies of the famous 'Essays and Reviews'; and 27,000 copies of the two series of 'Lyra Germanica.' Mr. Murray sold 7,000 copies of the 'Aids to Faith,' a reply to 'Essays and Reviews'; 6,500 copies of Dr. William Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible'; 2,000 copies of Dr. Hessey's 'Sunday, its Origin and History'; 3,000 copies of Dean Stanley's 'Lectures on the Jewish Church'; and the same number of his 'Lectures on the Eastern Church.' Messrs. Strahan sold in pretty and

STEINLEN'S LITTLE STUDIO FRIENDS,
Who play among his chalks and pencils, and draw for him sketches that they sign to "Mon ami Steinlen," as from one artist to another.

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cheap volumes many religious books, including 'Life Thoughts,' 40,000 copies; 'Thoughts of a Country Parson,' 16,000; 'The New Life,' 15,000; 'The Still Hour,' 20,000; 'The Higher Christian Life,' 25,000; 'The Power of Prayer,' 67,000. It is fair to say that these circulations in some cases appear to be the total circulation of popular works that have gone on for years. Even so they are remarkable.

"Messrs. Chapman and Hall sold more than 100,000 copies of 'Nicholas Nickleby,' and 140,000 of 'Pickwick'; Trollope's 'Orley Farm' sold more than 7,000 copies in an expensive form. Of 'Tom Brown's School Days,' 28,000 copies were sold; of 'Westward Ho!' 9,000; and of 'Two Years Ago,' 7,000. Of Charles Reade's 'The Cloister and the Hearth,' 3,800 were sold; of Mrs. Wood's 'East Lynne,' 11,000; of the 'Ingoldsby Legends,' 52,000; of Charles Reade's 'Never too Late to Mend,' 65,000. Miss Braddon's 'Lady Audley's Secret' sold to the extent of 4,000 copies. Of the cheap edition, at 2s. 6d., of Miss Sewell's 'Tales and Stories,' 68,000 were sold by Messrs. Longmans.

"Of Smiles's 'Lives of the Engineers' Mr. Murray sold 6,000 copies of each of the first two volumes, and 4,000 copies of the third within a month. Of the same author's 'Life of George Stephenson,' 5,000 copies were sold, and of the cheaper and abridged edition of the same book no less than 20,500. 'Self-Help' was sold to the extent of more than 55,000 copies in this country alone, exclusive of a still larger American edition. Mr. Murray also sold 4,000 copies of Motley's 'History of the United Netherlands'; 4,500 of the Rev. Mr. Bateman's 'Life of Daniel Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta'; 2,000 of Mr. John Forster's 'Arrest of the Five Members'; 3,000 of Earl Stanhope's 'Life of William Pitt'; and 2,000 copies of Rawlinson's 'History of Herodotus.' Of Mr. Dicey's 'Life of Cavour,' Messrs. Macmillan sold 1,300 copies; of Macaulay's History, Messrs. Longman and Co, sold the astounding number of 267,000. This must reckon the circulation from the first.

"Messrs. Macmillan sold 30,000 copies of Smith's 'School Arithmetic'; 8,000 of the same author's 'Arithmetic and Algebra'; 8,000 of Todhunter's 'Algebra.' Messrs. Chambers at that time had sold of their 'Information for the People,' 140,000 copies, and of the educational 'Tracts' 240,000. The Tracts were largely bought in America. On one occasion no less than 60,000 volumes were sent to New York to fulfil a single order. Not unfrequently Messrs. Chambers sent as many as 100,000 volumes at a time to an American customer."

CHILDREN OF THE LUXEMBOURG GARDENS.

Jean Ray follows the little French child indefatigably, and he never fails to indicate character. Mannerisms of the hands and legs tell the story even when the face is hidden.

In 1862 the sales of French literature were on a smaller scale, so the writer records, with a brief glance at them in more detail.

"It is true that during the period from January 1 to December 20, 1862, the number of books published in France, according to the *Bibliographie*, amounted to 11,484, giving exactly 957 new works per month. But the French law compelled every author or publisher to register whatever appeared in print, and hence the merest trifles, fragments of a pamphlet, and part and parts of a flying sheet were entered in the official list. In reality, France produced not a third of the number of bona-fide books in England.

"As to the circulations, we have a few figures. The novels of George Sand were falling off, and had a sale of from 5,000 to 6,000. The French edition of Victor Hugo's 'Misérables' consisted of 16,000 copies, while 40,000 were printed at Brussels, 3,000 of which went to Italy, 17,000 to England, 17,000 to Germany, 800 to Spain, 700 to Holland, and 400 to North America. Of Thiers's History 50,000 were published; of Baron Bazancourt's official history of the Crimean campaign, 23,000; and of his history of the Italian campaign, 17,000. Dumas' books sold at the rate of about 6,000 a year, and Eugene Sue's similarly. French school-books had a comparatively small sale, but the pamphlet trade was very important. There was a large demand for the writings of Feydeau, Flaubert, About, and Feuillet. In 1862 the *Revue des Deux Mondes* had a sale of 13,000 copies. The *Siècle* stood at the head of the daily press with a circulation of 50,000, followed by *La Patrie* with 28,000, *Le Temps* 7,000. The provincial journals of France had at that time a very small circulation, the largest being the *Journal de Chartres*, with 78,000 subscribers, and the *Gironde*, of Bordeaux, with 5,000.

"In 1862 there were published in Germany 14,000 new books."

GAMBLING CHANCES IN FICTION

GAMBLING IN LETTERS is not encouraged by the statistical returns of successful novels. Fourteen hundred and more of these "counters" were played by our publishing world last year and "about thirty secured a sufficiently wide reading to be regarded as successful from the publishers' point of view." For the past five years the average number of novels published annually has been one thousand, and among these the average number of very successful novels has remained practically stationary at thirty. That is, these thirty have entered the class of "best sellers." The New York *Sun*, in juggling with these numbers, estimates the chances of popular success in fiction at three per cent., while, if one be cynical in coupling with it the hopes of reward in other fields, it shows that roulette presents chances at one to twenty-six, or nearly four per cent., and poker is doubtless higher. *The Outlook* (New York) takes up the theme at this point:

"Looked at from this standpoint, the publishing of fiction is a highly speculative business, both for the novelist and for the publisher; and *The Sun* estimates that on this basis, out of every seven hundred and fifty manuscripts offered to the publisher, only one put into type would become what is known in the trade as a 'seller.' It is fortunate that the wisest and most experienced publisher can not tell in advance whether a book will succeed or fail; still more fortunate that, in spite of the impression to the contrary, there is a considerable number of publishers who are interested in literature, and who will publish a book, either in prose or in verse, of distinct literary quality, whatever they may think of the chances of success. Many of the 'best sellers' disclose on every page the secret of their popularity; but there are some which find their way into the hands of a host of readers and leave no clue behind them for the critic.

"Scores of stories are being sold to-day in this country which are not advertised or known in the circles of 'good literary society.' They belong to the nether region of fiction. Their lives are obscure, uncertain, and usually brief, and they pass on to unhonored graves; their career is purely commercial, and, having no souls, the hour of commercial death marks their total dissolution.

"As a business, not even mining is more purely speculative than the writing of novels; as an art, few ventures are more remunerative."

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A DRAMA LEAGUE IN OPERATION

CHICAGO and its neighborhood leads the United States in the number of members it provides for its Drama League. There are 10,000 members of this organization, which is designed to instruct people regarding worthy plays and to urge their attendance—in their phrase, to "organize the audience." Yet a recent observer of the Chicago theatrical situation declares that he saw "empty theaters where dramatic art was being practised, full halls where it was being preached." People of all sorts, including critics, came together to discuss the drama. It is Mr. W. P. Eaton who gives his impressions, having gone to the city of high breezes to lecture before two of the Drama League centers. Finding so many evincing a feverish desire to take the theater vicariously, he visited the theaters themselves to take notes of the demonstrated success of the league's purposes. He went to the new Belasco production, "The Case of Becky," and was "glad of the cheering presence of the ushers"; he found a bare houseful in a small theater to witness Marie Cahill's "jolly new musical comedy"; Percy Mackaye's "Scarecrow" in its second and last week caused him to "marvel at the players who acted as well as if they faced a real audience"; while vacant seats were to be found while "Bunty Pulls the Strings." In all this Mr. Eaton, writing in the Boston *Transcript*, sees "something unfortunate, and a trifle ironic," but thinks "it would not be fair to call it hypocritical." Here is the picture:

OUTDOOR BOURGEOIS LIFE IN PARIS.
From a sketch by Boutet de Monvel.
A clue to the story is written in the child's face.

"We talked before the Drama Club of Evanston, a large suburb of Chicago. The Drama Club is the organization out of which the Drama League sprang. There were several hundred women present. The topic was not a 'popular' one, nor was its treatment 'popular.' The lecturer read what he had to say, and it took him more than an hour. There was a good deal of dry history and theory mixt up in the theme. Yet he has seldom, if ever, had a more attentive audience, an audience quicker to respond to every twist of thought, nor one more keen to discuss the thought when the formal talk was over. Anybody who supposes that the good ladies of Evanston do not understand what they are hearing, or that they swallow anything which is told them from the lecture-platform, that they do not think intelligently for themselves about the theater, is greatly mistaken.

"Similarly, at a meeting of the Drama League in the city of Chicago, where some 400 members crowded the hall, there was the same quick, interested response, and a very considerable broadside of sometimes embarrassing questions was fired at the lecturer from all parts of the hall at the conclusion of his talk, all of them betokening the keenest interest in the real playhouse.

"Yet, in spite of this league interest, in spite of the league's 10,000 members in the immediate neighborhood of Chicago, the Chicago theaters are starving. At the time of our talk, the league had three bulletins out, for 'Pomander Walk,' 'Bunty Pulls the Strings,' and 'The Scarecrow.' As a matter of curiosity, a test was made. All those of the 400 league members present at the lecture who had been to the three plays were asked to raise their hands. Three lone hands went up. How many had been to two of them? Nine hands! How many had been to just one play? Perhaps two score! And it is a fact that the day after the league bulletin was sent out recommending 'The Scarecrow,' the receipts at the theater were exactly $144."

It would be only too easy to infer from these facts that the Drama League would much rather hear about the theater than to go there. Mr. Eaton is not blind to the fact that "All American women like to be talked to altogether too well," yet he finds an economic reason why lectures about the stage are crowded and the playhouses empty:

"For one dollar a year, the league members receive all bulletins, study-courses, pamphlets, and admission to lectures and conferences. They can all afford the dollar a year. But the bare truth is that the majority of them can not afford to go to all the plays recommended (and, of course, the opera beside), with theater seats at $2 each for poor ones and $2.50 each for decent ones at the hotels. One of the great troubles is that the class of people who make up the rank and file of drama leagues in America to-day (elsewhere as in Chicago) still have gallery incomes, but have almost universally acquired orchestra-floor tastes. Managers complain that their galleries are empty. Well, for one thing, they charge too much for seats in them, and, for another, nobody is willing to sit in them any more, except the people who prefer moving pictures to plays. We have become quite convinced that one of the first tasks of the Drama League is to make the galleries respectable again, and begin to pour their audiences back into the theater, not by way of the $2 seats, but by way of the fifty-cent and $1 seats. It would be far better for a league member to support four worthy plays at fifty cents, than one at $2. But here we are getting into a field of feminine psychology that bristles with dangers, and we hasten to beat a retreat.

"Another reason which we detected for the failure of the league members to patronize the plays bulletined by their committee was equally human. Many of the members still go by their favorite newspaper and the advice of their friends. 'The Scarecrow'? they say. 'Oh, I don't want to go to that! Percy Hammond and James O'Donnell Bennett both say it's no good. Besides, Mrs. Smith saw it, and she was bored.'

"This is something the Drama League has got to fight and overcome. Its entire object is to substitute for the judgments of Percy Hammond and Mrs. Smith its own bulletins as an instigation to theatergoing among its members. The newspapers are often judging by quite a different standard from the league committee, and reporting to a wider audience, and for a different and much more impersonal purpose. Unless the league can make its members act upon its bulletins, it certainly will fail at that 'organized audience' it dreams. At present it has organized its members for certain plays and failed with certain other plays—notably 'The Scarecrow.' It must succeed in every case in getting out some kind of an audience for the first week or two before it has really accomplished its purpose. Our impression is that, to do that, the league must hammer away at its members for two or three years more till they are willing to sit in the galleries and until they clearly see that if they do not act on the league bulletins, but upon the whims of their neighbors, they have no business in the league at all, and the sooner they resign the better for all concerned. . . . . .

"But the league is young, and we must give it time to find itself. 'At the end of the first year,' a Chicago husband is reported to have told his wife, 'you will know everything about the stage. At the end of the second year you will know less. At the end of the third year you will know nothing and begin to be useful.'"

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE MODERN CHURCH AND MIRACLE PLAYS

CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT elements of the religious world of England are discussing how much good the revival of a medieval miracle drama can do the church of to-day. The incitement to this discussion is a great spectacle presented in London at two performances daily in a large arena called Olympia. The piece is a commercial enterprise given under the direction of Max Reinhardt, that dominant wizard of the modern German stage. The arena is transformed into the interior of the nave of a Gothic cathedral. There are colored windows, hanging lamps, a peal of bells, and a vast crucifix crowning a rood screen. In the center of the nave sits, on a pedestal, a statue of the Virgin in cope and crown. The audience are seated in ranks along the sides of the church. The story presented is that upon which Maeterlinck based his play of "Sister Beatrice"—a runaway nun whose place was taken by the Virgin descending from her pedestal. Monsignor Benson, who gives the readers of *The Tablet* (Catholic, London) an account of the spectacle, thus further outlines the story:

"At the opening of the play a vast procession enters the cathedral, parts of the Litany of Loretto are superbly and reverently sung, and a paralytic is miraculously healed. Then, when all are gone except the newly appointed nun-sacristan, the Spirit of Evil—natural rather than supernatural—playing on his pipe, enters, and little by little tempts her away. From that point onward the play represents the degradation of the nun—her dancing in public, the tragedy that falls on each of her lovers, and her final pitiable condition, with a child at her breast—ending with her penitent return to the convent, her resuming of the habit, and the restoration of our Lady to her place. From the beginning of the play to the end there is not one word or hint that is not wholly respectful toward Catholicism; there is not one action or incident that does not point to the misery of sin and broken vows, to the beauty of holiness, the infinite mercy of God, and the loving patronage of Mary. It is indeed amazing that public opinion should not only tolerate but actually applaud a presentment of an idea of religion so entirely apart from popular Protestant Christianity—a presentment of that very religion, in fact, which the majority of Englishmen announce with pride was repudiated forever in this country three hundred years ago."

The projectors of the scheme recently held a matinée for the clergy, which was attended by ministers and priests of almost every denomination of Christian worship. The London *Standard* evidently enjoyed this unusual spectacle of commingled opposing sects, and sent a keen observer to report it. He writes:

"Hundreds of representatives of High Church, Low Church, and Broad Church sat side by side in peaceful comradeship intent on the same object—to judge, according to the way in which they follow their Master's teaching, whether such a play as 'The Miracle' is a travesty of religion, a mockery of Christianity, a generally immoral spectacle, as some declare it is, or whether it is a purely innocuous performance, a revival of the passion plays of the Middle Ages, inspiring reverence and pure emotional contemplation of what is most sacred to all who profess to follow a Christian creed.

"Here and there was an archdeacon or a rural dean, or a cathedral prebendary or canon. Mingling with these Anglican clergymen, often sitting side by side—for no attempt was made by the Olympia directors to group them apart—were many Roman Catholic priests and several hundred Non-conformist ministers. Not only were Wesleyans, Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Presbyterians largely represented, but there were at least one or two leading men from the Shaker, Bible Christian, Adventist, and other minor divisions of the Free Churches."

It was understood that every clergyman should be in his place at least ten minutes before the beginning of the play, in order to avoid the mingling of the real and the imitation clerics. But—

"Several hundred clergy were nevertheless late, and so not the least diverting scene of the afternoon was the complete astonishment of arriving vicars and curates and tonsured priests when they found themselves in the midst of a Roman Catholic procession entering the cathedral. The house was in deep twilight gloom, the bells were softly ringing carillons, now and again widening to sonorous chiming; the nuns were singing; the voice of a priest was heard intoning a Latin exhortation—in all and everything the world seemed to have stept backward 500 years, and here were priests and ministers of twentieth-century London apparently joining in a service of homage to the Holy Statue in dazzling gold and blue, revealed by the roof lights in the center of the nave! . . . . . .

"Complete silence was preserved during the performance, which continued without a break from the beginning to the end. There was unusual alertness, perhaps, among the players. No doubt they felt how severely they were being criticized. The nuns seemed more devout than ever, and the abbess more majestic. The miracle of the cripple leaving his litter and walking was the first real thrill given to the Protestant element of the clergy, altho one or two muttered protests were heard by the *Standard* representative when the life-size figure of the Man of Sorrows passed in the procession.

"'And I do not like to see the nuns kneeling and crossing themselves to that image,' said a venerable Methodist minister. Two clergymen, both stated to belong to the Low-Church division of the Established Church, left their seats with their wives while the Prince and the Robber Baron were gambling for the possession of the nun. 'We don't care for it,' was all they said. The bed episode and the 'pick-a-back' men were also given whispered condemnation here and there.

"Several clergymen intimated their intention of basing their sermons to-morrow on what they had seen, and quite a number went up to Mr. Payne and Mr. Cochran, the 'Miracle' directors, to thank them for the invitation and to express delighted approval. 'There is nothing of which any decent-minded Christian could disapprove,' said the venerable rector of a West-end parish. 'It is simply a medieval miracle play, nothing more. I hope we shall have many more of them—the Church wants them.'"

Some demonstrations of disfavor have been seen, however, one of them in the form of a street procession bearing banners lettered "FOUR THOUSAND ROMANIZERS SUPPORT ROME'S LATEST MIRACLE" and "DOWN WITH POPERY." This procession appeared before Olympia on the day of the cleric matinée and was dispersed by the "Miracle" performers. Their organizer is Mr. J. A. Kensit, who has called a meeting for "public protest" against what he describes as "this latest attempt to popularize Conventualism and Popery." He adds:

"The modern revival of nunneries, the opening of numerous convent schools, and the latest 'production' at Olympia to glorify the cruel and anti-Christian convent system, should serve as a call to London Protestants to join in this great demonstration."

To Monsignor Benson the problem appears in this light:

"To one set of minds the very idea of a sacred play—one, too, that deals with such delicate and intimate points of Catholicism—performed under such circumstances must always be deeply unpleasant. Such would say, too, that none but the most superficial and sentimental minds could be possibly drawn by such an emotional appeal to a religion that rests on reason and revelation. And on the other side it might be said that the majority of persons are, as a matter of fact, superficial and sentimental, and that nothing but good can come, in this frankly worldly and gross age, of a reverent and overpoweringly splendid presentation of supernatural truth. Certainly many enemies of the Church agree with this second opinion so far as it concerns the attractiveness of Catholicism so represented; and it has even been asked whether or no Olympia has been subsidized from Rome. Probably there is no reconciliation possible of the two opinions."

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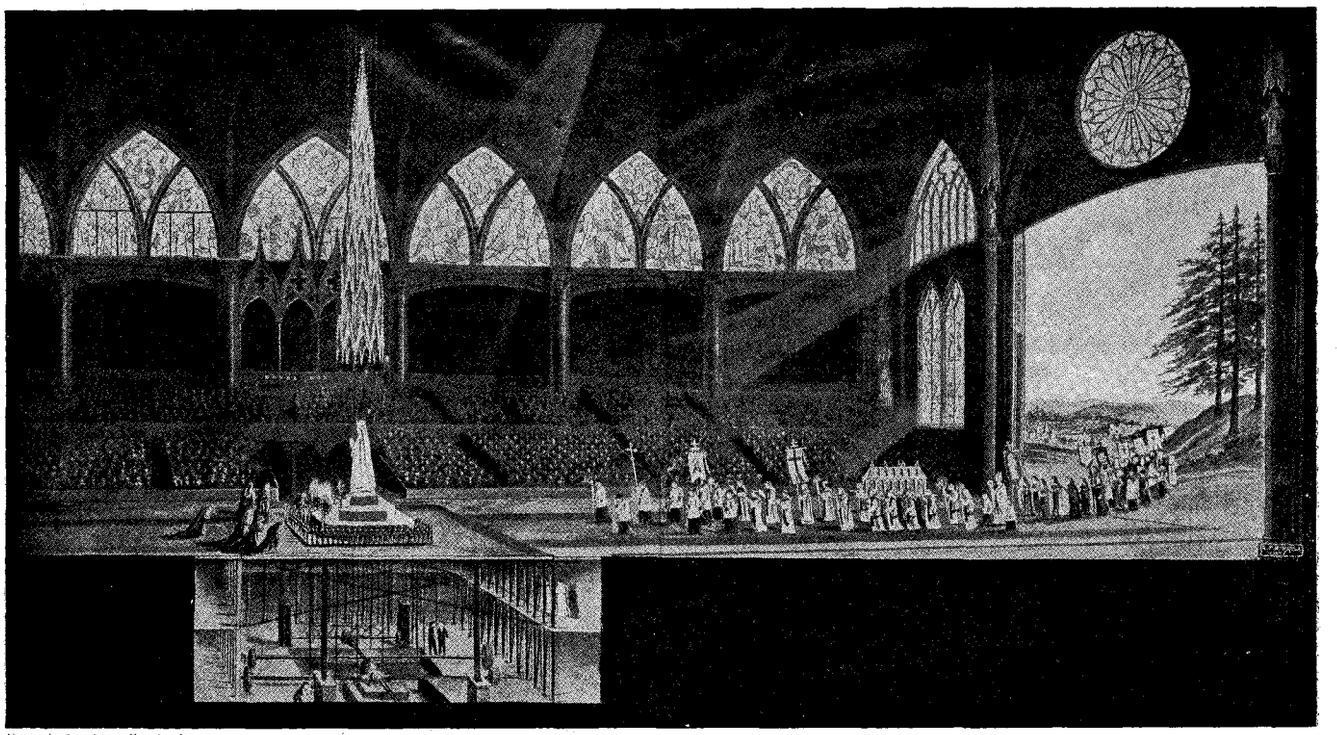

From the London "Graphic."

A LONDON ARENA TURNED INTO A GOTHIC CATHEDRAL.

This is the scene of one of Max Reinhardt's "wordless dramas" done on an immense scale. Two thousand people take part in a "miracle" play, based on a medieval legend. They are supported by a chorus of 500 voices and an orchestra of 200 musicians. A stage that supports the statue of the Virgin is made to be lowered and disappear when the scene not involving the figure ensues.

RELIGIOUS PROSPECTS IN CHINA

JUST BEFORE the Boxer outbreak a splendid copy of the New Testament was presented to the Empress Dowager of China by the foreign missionaries. Soon afterward the Chinese Government was brought to a state of dire distress and saved only by the diplomacy of foreign nations. If one be a believer in signs and coincidences, the practical repetition of this incident bodes ill for the Manchu dynasty. So points out the Rev. S. I. Woodbridge, editor of *The Chinese Christian Intelligencer*, who writes to *The Christian Observer* (Louisville). This year the poor Chinese Christians all over the Empire out of their poverty collected, largely through Dr. Woodbridge's paper, about $700 and printed a special edition-de-luxe copy of the New Testament. It was taken to Peking by a Chinese pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Shanghai, and presented to the authorities. But, says the writer, the Government ignored the givers, and declined to notice the gift, altho it was offered in the name of 250,000 Chinese Christians. He adds:

"The bearer of the present, Rev. Yii Kwohchen, also presented a memorial explaining the objects of Christianity to the Emperor on behalf of these loyal subjects. That beautiful Bible printed specially for the Emperor and the Prince Regent still lies in Peking unread, and the Chinese Empire is turned upside down! These facts may be mere coincidences, but they are startling nevertheless."

Whichever side wins ultimately, this observer on the ground feels confident that "religious liberty will be granted and old customs hostile to the truth will be swept away." Such as these:

"It may be doubted whether the imperial calendar and almanac will be issued next year. This calendar is loaded to the gunwale with superstition, and for long, long years has been printed by imperial sanction and sold to the Chinese to tell them the 'lucky' days and other silly lies. It has become in the household as indispensable as salt, altho its influence is pernicious and subversive of good. If it is not circulated, the millions of China will receive a shock—the shock of absence greater by far than that of any material presence. Families will now probably find out that it is not necessary to perform daily duties by rule of almanac; that sickness or death will not ensue if certain days are not observed, and that 'good luck' will occasionally come even if the 'hwanglih' is not consulted. They will find that geomancers and spokesmen for goblins and satyrs on earth and in hell can be disregarded with impunity, and that they can set the days of weddings, funerals, *et id omne* for themselves.

"What a need there will be for earnest, sympathetic, tactful missionaries; what a demand for up-to-date Christian literature! In this outlook we would point out the high position missionaries will occupy in the new China. Some of the leading men of the revolutionary party have had contact with Christianity, others are church-members. The commander-in-chief of the revolutionary party in Wuchang says that he will call for more missionaries when this struggle is over.

"The Red Cross is seen everywhere, and such is its power that many poor, scared creatures have abused its privileges and flung out the crimson flag to protect their lives. Down in the bottom of men's hearts is the thought of the plain, wooden cross of the gentle Jesus whose blood washes away sin. But the object of the Geneva Red Cross is to save the life only. The Church at home must give a deeper meaning to the blest Cross than that of caring for the bodies of wounded soldiers. The obligation rests upon all our membership in our land of peace and plenty.

"The esteem and respect shown to missionaries on both sides in this momentous struggle clearly indicate that our work during all these years has not been in vain. People of all classes come to our houses for reliable news, advice, and even for protection. A few days ago I found a fine-looking old gentleman and his elegant lady wandering around the street of this great city in search of a place to live. Taking them to my own home I discovered that he had been a member of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs (Wai Wu Pu) in Peking. They were wealthy, refined, and educated in the old Confucian way—polite, courteous, and dignified. They were looking for a house and seeking advice. This is now the condition of the people of China. They are looking for a House and seeking Advice as never before, and we must tell them of Jesus Christ, the Home of the soul, and the great salvation which he alone can give.

"The ideas that have awakened this great people, slumbering for millenniums, have been introduced into China by missionaries. We are not responsible for the war, for if the government had followed the teachings of Jesus Christ this calamity would never have happened."

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"MANNERISMS OF THE PEW"

PULPIT MANNERISMS are often enough described if not deplored, probably because the pew critics outnumber the objects of their criticism so overwhelmingly. But the pulpit can turn critic, too, and can tell us of the mannerisms of the pew, and this the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan does in a recent number of *The British Congregationalist* (London). He has been a preacher for thirty-five years on two continents; and, reckoning up the number of times he has inspected the objects of his analysis, finds it amounts to no less than 12,107. He lays out his ground well, speaking first of "typical congregations," and comparing those he has observed in America with the English and Scotch of his acquaintance. Thus:

"If I were asked to state quite briefly how a congregation impresses me in the Northern States of North America, I should say by two things—restlessness and disinclination to think. I believe that this is a reaction from the terrible rush of the busy days that have preceded the occasion, a reaction from intense and insistent thinking. No man will ever be successful in preaching to an audience in North America who does not remember this fact, and does not set himself to compel his congregation back again to the habit of the week from which they imagine they have escaped. Preaching in the Northern States must be characterized by rapid movement and clear thinking—rapid movement which arrests the attention and compels men to listen, and then that clear thinking which brings back into play the normal conditions of the week which they are trying to escape.

"In the South there is something quite different. Congregations there always seem to me to be composed of people 'lulled by the languor of the land of the locust.' They impress you with the feeling that no bolt that was ever forged could have surprized them, and nothing you can say can wake them up. Yet, again, no man has preached often in the Southern States without discovering that beneath that apparent languor there is passion and there is power. The preacher who would preach in the Southern States must lure his congregation after him, leading them along the line that he would have them go, until presently they will rise, shake themselves, march with him, and conquer anything. I prophesy that in another fifty years we shall see the men of the Southern States of the United States of America marching to the most marvelous victories in every single department of human life.

"But what are the characteristics of British audiences? What of an English audience? One can dismiss it in a very few words—attention: they listen; attention without prejudice: they are prepared to hear you; and underlying their unprejudiced attention there is a great passion for justice. No man can long play tricks with an English audience. Dowie would never get a following in London. And side by side with this passion for justice, there is a consequent intolerance of humbug. An English audience is very slow to move, but absolutely sure when it moves.

"And what of the Scotch? In speaking to Scotch people, I have become conscious that I am addressing a mentality impregnated with Biblical theology, people who, by their very birth and upbringing, seem, almost unconsciously, to have breathed the air of the fundamental doctrines of religion. And the preacher who addresses himself to a Scotch audience has always to take that into account. The Scotch audience is cautious and courageous, while there is always in a great Scotch audience a ground-swell of emotion. I have never yet addrest an audience in Scotland but I have discovered their humor and their pathos.

"In Wales one is always conscious of an outlook cultivated by Biblical poetry. They have had their great theologians, but the Welsh, as a nation, are not theologians; they are poets. A Welsh audience comes to listen to you and waits for unveiling, for interpretation. It waits for you with imagination and with magnificent intrepidity. The only speaker that a Welsh audience will not tolerate is one who is tepid."

In dealing with "communal groups," he advises the preacher to let the specialties of the agricultural congregation alone, but "bring out before them whole spaces of truth, whole areas of vision." But a vast area would be of little use in dealing with a "manufacturing congregation." "The particular relation of one part to another is what the preacher has to give that class of audience." The "varsity" students are found "absolutely intolerant of the academic." "Truth and experience are what the university audience will respond to." The "leisure class" are "tired and wistful and demanding inspiration." Dr. Morgan never looks upon his congregation as a "mass meeting"; it is always a company of individuals, tho they fall into the two types of "cooperative and challenging." He writes:

"I look over my congregation and I find my first cooperative hearer—the critic—the person who comes and sits in front of you when you begin to speak, and from the first word you say his attitude is that of interrogation, asking for proofs, quite prepared to receive them, but declining to be humbugged. This is the kind of hearer that always proves a helper. His attitude is one of cooperation with the preacher, compelling him to carefulness, both in preparation and in delivery, demanding from him a statement which is fair and honest and conclusive. . . . .

"Here is another person in my audience—the unaccustomed—the person who does not regularly sit in the pews on Sunday, who is not accustomed to the ways of the sanctuary. He is surprized, a little awkward, confused with his hymn-book. It is wonderful, however, how reverent the unaccustomed man or woman almost invariably is. And that person helps the preacher by compelling him to clarity and simplicity. He wants to preach all the time at the side of that one till he has eased and helped him. . . . . .

"Then there is the expectant hearer, the man who gives the preacher some spiritual salutation, some psychic recognition that is in itself an inspiration. His mind is stretched out to take. He does not dream he is going to be disappointed, and he never is, no matter who preaches. That man cooperates with the preacher by his faith in him. The man who is expecting that I can help him is the man that I am more or less able to help.

"There is another man—the prejudiced. I always get him behind a pillar if I can. That is the only use I have for pillars in churches. Kipling describes him best: 'His face was a mixture of hot sand and vinegar.' The man who is armor-plated, defensive, perfectly sure, and sits and looks at you in that way. He may be sure that two and two make four; but if you suggest that there is any other way of making four he is against you. He is prejudiced, not so much in favor of truth, as in favor of a particular way of stating that truth, of a particular method or form. And that challenges you to a sense of responsibility for truth and independence of human prejudice.

"We preachers owe very much to the pew, more than we often confess, more, perhaps, than we know. At any rate, after thirty-five years of preaching, I am convinced that far more depends upon the attitude of the pew than I have often imagined; and I am more and more imprest by the power which the pew is in itself and by its influence upon the preacher."

COMPOSITIONS ON CRIME—A parochial-school boy applying for admission to the public high schools of Brooklyn, says *The Tablet* (Catholic, Brooklyn), passed in an exercise on the Beattie murder case in Virginia. *The Tablet* proceeds with the story:

"The nun [his teacher] was horror-stricken, and asked him why he had chosen such a topic, when the boy responded, 'Well, they asked for a composition on a subject like that, so I wrote it.' Then the nun looked over the carefully prepared list of questions on the subject of English, and, to her horror, saw that the boy of thirteen years was right. Here's the question:

"'From accounts that have recently appeared in the newspapers or the popular magazines, select some one instance of unusual bravery or of unusual wickedness. Tell about it. Make a suitable title.'

"Think of it! A supposedly enlightened official of the public educational department of our city asking children of twelve or thirteen years of age to describe an instance of unusual wickedness! Such a question is an insult to the school-children of the day and directly antagonistic to the desires of the vast majority of parents. The filth of the world is daily dished up to the reading public, charily by the decent press, but lavishly by the sensational journals and with all the embellishments of incident and dialog thrown in. The cultured classes unite with the Catholic Church in condemning the sensational press as unfit for adults, and especially so for children."

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

NAPOLEON AND HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW, MURAT

Espitalier, A. Napoleon and King Murat. Translated from the French by J. Lewis May, with a photogravure frontispiece and sixteen other illustrations. New York: John Lane Company. $4 net.

Readers and students to-day hold that history and biography should be written without personal bias, and that they are impaired by a show of feeling on the part of the author. If this be the ideal, the "Napoleon and King Murat" of Mr. Espitalier is a model of how not to write history or biography. Mr. Espitalier's fundamental equipment for his task seems to be an unbounded admiration for Napoleon, a passion that amounts almost to idolatry; Napoleon is a name to be spoken only with bated breath, the man a divinity who might happen upon evil days, but could do no wrong. Murat and his wife, Caroline Bonaparte, were doubtless ungrateful, and may well deserve severe criticism, but one would prefer that a book purporting to be a history of their careers as King and Queen of Naples should be a real history and not a philippic. The style, which is declamatory, rhetorical, and full of purple-patches, seems on the whole indicative of the writer's attitude toward his material. The unprejudiced reader, however, would doubtless enjoy less intemperate invective and a calmer, quieter tone.

The title is not well chosen, for it not only fails to suggest the content of the book, but is misleading. The book is really a history of Murat's kingship in Naples and of the events that led him to desert Napoleon in 1814. According to Mr. Espitalier, the strongest cause of the break was Murat's conceit and overwhelming vanity, and Caroline's selfish ambition.

He says nothing of Napoleon's autocratic and domineering spirit or of his offensive habit of regarding as mere puppets and figureheads in his Continental scheme the men who had helped him to his high position, and whom he had elevated only that they might give him further and greater aid.

The book begins with Murat's promotion to the throne of Naples in 1808, and ends with his flight to France in 1815. Between these limits the author discusses the problems and difficulties Murat met at the outset, his attempts to create an army of his own, his plans for conquering Sicily, the rise of the Italian Nationalists, their influence on Murat, and the result in his ambition to become King of all Italy, his quarrels with Napoleon and the reconciliations effected by Caroline, his efforts to persuade Napoleon to give him all of Italy, his and Caroline's negotiations with the Austrians and the English for the enlarging of his territories, his double-dealing on all sides, and his final overthrow. Letters and treaties are quoted at length in the body of the book, and add much to the vividness of the narrative.

ADMIRAL MAHAN'S NEW BOOK

Mahan, Capt. A. T. Naval Strategy. Compared and Contrasted with the Principles and Practice of Military Operations on Land. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 476. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.50 net.

An adequate critique of this work, which has been announced as the conclusions of a lifetime of study, is possible only from the pen of a man almost as wise and experienced as Admiral Mahan himself. Here one can do little more than describe its scope for the benefit of the navy officers and students of military affairs and history for whom it was intended. The substance of the book, indeed, is only a final revision of the series of lectures which for several years Captain Mahan had given annually to the students of the Naval War College. Each year they would be modified or added to as new facts made necessary, and so there grew this book by slow change and accretion. As the ripe judgment of an acknowledged master of both strategy and tactics in sea-campaigns the book will become a necessity to the library of officers on service, and to historians it will shed great light (from the military point of view) on all the wars of the past century. The final chapters deal with the Russo-Japanese war, and contrast most instructively the different policies which animated the conduct of the two navies and their effect on the whole struggle. Unfortunately, however, these chapters, in which all readers might feel a strong interest, are, like the rest of the volume, written in so involved and heavy a style, with so many digressions and qualifications, that one becomes tired before he learns what he seeks. The work is indeed a text-book rather than something to be read.

NEW VOLUMES OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

Anderson, Robert. An Artillery Officer in the Mexican War. 1846–7. With a prefatory note by Eba Anderson Lawton. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 339. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

One of the most useful sources of historical material, and one often hard to obtain, is a record of men and events as given in letters from one who took an actual part in historical occurrences. Mrs. Lawton has collected letters written to her mother by General—then Captain—Robert Anderson during 1846 and 1847, while in Mexico. Written with almost daily regularity, they form a continuous commentary on the campaign, and reflect the patriotism and devotion of the later defender of Fort Sumter. The volume will be valuable to students of the Mexican War, and will form an interesting supplement to the memoir of General Anderson now in preparation.

Blair, Emma Helen. The Indian Tribes of the Upper Mississippi Valley and Region of the Great Lakes, as described by Nicolas Perrot, French commandant in the Northwest; Bacqueville de la Potherie, French royal commissioner to Canada; Morrell Marston, American army officer; and Thomas Forsyth, United States agent at Fort Armstrong. Translated, edited, annotated, and with bibliography and index by Emma Helen Blair. With portraits, map, facsimiles, and views. Limited Edition. Cloth, 8vo, 2 vols., pp. 800. Cleveland, Ohio: A. H. Clark Co. $10.

These very handsomely made books render accessible to the general reader a large amount of historical information regarding the primitive inhabitants and conditions of the region of the Great Lakes which has hitherto been restricted to a few scholars. Perrot and La Potherie were associated with the Indians in thoroughly practical, every-day business relations, which renders their sketches of native character unusually valuable. They saw them at the beginning of the eighteenth century, while Marston and Forsyth describe them from intimate acquaintance a hundred years later. The translations of the French narratives seem excellent, and the English documents are reprinted verbatim. There is an abundance of explanatory foot-notes, derived from a very wide reading, so that a person who had no other book of the kind might feel his library well provided in this direction. In truth, as the editor claims, "the work as a whole constitutes a general history of the Indian tribes of the Northwest, from their first intercourse with civilization to 1825. It also furnishes much material relating to the early history of the French and British in the Northwest—the fur-traders, *coureurs de bois*, guides, explorers, etc."

Poumies de la Siboutie, Recollections of. Pp. 378. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1911.

There is no period in history more eventful than that of France from the Revolution to the Second Empire, nor one that has inspired more writers. Poumiès de la Siboutie came from the "bourgeoisie," and was the son of unusually well-educated parents. He became a general medical practitioner in Paris in 1815, and, in the course of a long and successful career, met most of the great men and women well known in Parisian social circles. He exhibits no personal enmities, no party prejudice, but tells a straightforward story of the interesting events which he experienced, giving intimate bits of information about the famous people he knew, and revealing history in the light of characters rather than facts.

He describes Paris in tears and laughter, in sadness and sunshine, choosing first one person, then another, of whom to relate some enlightening story. We see the human side of kings and queens, eminent surgeons, poets and musicians, and gain a more intimate knowledge of history in grasping the motives of those who made and lived it.

Foord, Edward. The Byzantine Empire, the Rearguard of European Civilization. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. xi, 432. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2 net.

In study of European culture students have been largely inclined to neglect the history of the Roman Empire of the East, as soon as the gap between the decline of the Empire of the West and the rise of the Frankish Empire and of the Papal dominion is passed. That the Byzantine Empire had a distinct part to play in guarding the rest of Europe from Eastern assaults is Mr. Foord's well-defended thesis, but he wisely devotes his book to a popular presentation of the general history of that empire, and has avoided ecclesiastical controversies for the sake of a more inclusive political treatment. For the points on which he differs from the more generally accepted opinion of historians one must wait for a more elaborate documented volume in which Mr. Foord's original research will be presented. But this volume will serve as a popular introduction. Readers will enjoy the author's enthusiasm in both praise and blame, and his sense of the life and motion of a period little appreciated. The illustrations are unusually satisfactory.

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Houghton, Eliza P. Donner. The Expedition of the Donner Party and Its Tragic Fate. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 374. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.

One of the earliest of the emigrant parties to make their way across the plains to California was that commanded by Capt. George Donner in 1846. It prospered well until it became overtaken by the storms of early winter in the Sierras and a large part of it was frozen and starved to death by the lake now called Donner, in memory of the awful incident. This story of the march of the party, and its fate, from which she and her sisters were spared, while both her parents perished, is by the daughter of George Donner, captain of the party, and herself a child member of it. She also depicts her life after reaching the settlements, the period covered being from 1846 to 1861. The book is therefore an important contribution to Western history, for it adds to the known picture of the California of that time many personal and particular details whose loss would have been unfortunate.

Howe, M. A. DeWolfe. The Life and Labors of Bishop Hare, Apostle to the Sioux. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 417. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $2.50 net.

After his theological training, a brief pastorate, and a term of service as General Missionary Agent of the Episcopal Church, Hare was elected in 1873, at thirty-four years of age, Missionary Bishop of Niobrara. His field gradually extended, however, until it practically included the entire work of the Episcopal Church among the Indians. In it Bishop Hare labored assiduously for thirty-seven years, with patience, tact, and resourcefulness, and with constant devotion, even during the severe pain of his last years. As a fine Christian statesman, he faced all the problems that were involved in the relations of the Government and of white people to the Indians, the questions of policy and of personality, and in addition the hard task of building up a Christian church under adverse conditions of indifference, hostility, and a changing population. A Quaker missionary was asked, "How shall we reach the full-blooded Indian?" She replied, "Send after him a full-blooded Christian." The lover of Christian biography will find much inspiration and delight in reading this life of a "full-blooded Christian." The student of Governmental Indian policy should certainly not neglect it.

Hughes, Katherine. Father Lacombe, the Black-Robe Voyageur. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 467. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $2.50 net.

In 1849, at the age of twenty-four, Father Lacombe went out from Montreal on his mission to the Indians. For sixty years and more he has been their apostle, preaching and teaching with success, settling quarrels, guiding their relations with the Hudson's Bay Company, interfering between hostile tribes even in the midst of battle, and entering into the problems which arose when immigration began to develop the great territory they had held so long. But Father Lacombe was more than an apostle to the Indians; all the men who played a prominent part in the making of the Canadian West—factors of the Hudson's Bay Company, Indian chiefs, railroad presidents, editors, premiers, and a host of humble folk—knew him as a keen, fearless, unselfish power for righteousness in whatever capacity he appeared. His delicious combination of diplomatic ingenuity and gentle humor finds expression in many an incident, whether suggesting to his Bishop what seemed best to do, or circumventing Government red tape, or seeking funds abroad and at home for his work. Miss Hughes has made a contribution to biography, to history, and to Christianity by writing so successfully the life of the Black-Robe Voyageur.

McGroarty, John S. California: Its History and Romance. Illustrated. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 392. Los Angeles: Grafton Publishing Co. $3.50.

This is an account of the rise and progress of California from its first occupation to the San Francisco earthquake. It seems to be desirably complete, and is probably sufficiently accurate for popular consumption; but as a literary effort it is hardly to be praised. The appendices, however, are interesting.

Moffatt, Mary Maxwell. Maria Theresa. With twenty illustrations and two maps. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

The difficulties to be met and overcome in writing a biography of a celebrity are many and great, especially if the celebrity be a famous sovereign. At the outset the writer must decide whether the political events of the reign or the sovereign's personality, character, and influence are to be stressed. One volume can not treat adequately of both. The writer who does not determine clearly and accurately the dividing line is foredoomed to failure. The dissatisfaction of the reader with the "Maria Theresa" of Mary Maxwell Moffatt is due to the writer's failure thus to discriminate. The book fails both as history and as biography.

The objection to the book as history is that it does not treat the political events and movements of the times on any scale at all commensurate with their importance. Nevertheless, it will prove of value to the hasty reader who wishes to refresh his memory on the chief dates, events, and people of the times. The political situation at the time of Maria Theresa's accession and the troubles with which she found herself immediately surrounded are set forth rather vividly. The Silesian Wars, the War with Charles of Bavaria, and the later war of the Bavarian Succession receive a great deal of attention. Care is also taken to make clear the diplomatic history of important events such as the election of Francis of Lorraine as Emperor, the various wars of the reign, and especially the Seven Years' War, the marriage of Marie Antoinette, which was the result of a complete change in Austria's foreign policy, and the partition of Poland. The more important educational and fiscal reforms are spoken of in passing.

The objection to the book as biography—and the writer evidently wishes it to be judged as such—is that the reader finishes the volume with no clear insight into Maria Theresa's character, no definite idea of her personality, no well-defined conception of her influence on her country or on the times in which she lived, no understanding of her importance to the countries she governed, and little or no acquaintance with her associates in the task of government or with her friends. A biography which fulfilled these requirements would amply justify the reader's warmest admiration for the Empress-Queen. One learns, however, that Maria Theresa loved her husband, that she had sixteen children, that she always insisted on fresh air, that she was stubborn of purpose, that she was somewhat given to nepotism, that she slept little and rose early, that she was bigoted in religion, that she was fond of writing letters and of giving advice, she had smallpox, and that she grew very fat in her old age. One is told several times that she was great without being given any indisputable evidence of her greatness; mere statements of this kind, unsupported by abundant evidence, are not well received at the present day.

Montague, Violette. Sophie Dawes, Queen of Chantilly. 8vo, pp. 306. New York: John Lane Co. $4 net.

The curious and sensational history of the Baronne de Feuchères is told in a full, circumstantial, and somewhat sensational style by Violette Montague. In this volume is unearthed the life and successes of one of those adventuresses who preyed upon society during that restless, even stormy period in France which elapsed between the fall of the Bastile and the abdication of Louis Philippe. She was born in 1792, the daughter of the drunken fisherman Dawes, at St. Helens, the Isle of Wight, and, as this author says, in addition to her health, beauty, and intelligence, "perseverance must have kissed the baby on both cheeks." Perseverance and indomitable will were indeed hers, as they are naturally the property of what the French style *chevaliers d'industrie*. Shame, however, was omitted from her catalog of virtues. She was first seen in public on a low stage in London, for which city she had left the obscurity of her native village.

After her life as a workhouse waif the pleasures of the metropolis intoxicated her. She was too clever, too brilliant, and too beautiful to escape the eye of a French debauchee, and after becoming the mistress in the English capital of the eminent French nobleman, the Duc de Bourbon-Condé, she followed him to Paris. This was after the Restoration, and to her the new court was in its pristine glory. The manners of the time must be held accountable for the fact that in 1817 she married the Baron de Feuchères, meanwhile passing herself off as the daughter of Bourbon-Condé, with whom she associated as his mistress. After four years of married life her husband, in 1822, repudiated her, and Louis XVIII. forbade her presence at the court (1827). She then induced Bourbon-Condé to give her the estates of Boissy and Saint-Leu and to sign a will leaving her two millions of francs. Her protector was subsequently found dead, suspended to the fastening of his bedroom window. Many suspected the Baronne de Feuchères, or rather Sophie Dawes, of being party to his death, which she attributed to suicide.

It was in vain that the will made in her favor was attacked by other claimants. She carried off her fortune to England and died ten years after she left France. Violette Montague writes as if she rather admired the spirit of this English intrigante. The subject is a highly unsavory one, but from the point of view of a book-carpenter the work is well done and original authorities freely quoted. The only glaring excrescence we find in the volume is the table of Bourbon and Condé genealogy, which can be found anywhere, but does not relate directly to a lady who merely lived in a questionable relation with a

(*Continued on page* 342)

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Written for *THE AEOLIAN COMPANY* by E. S. Moffat

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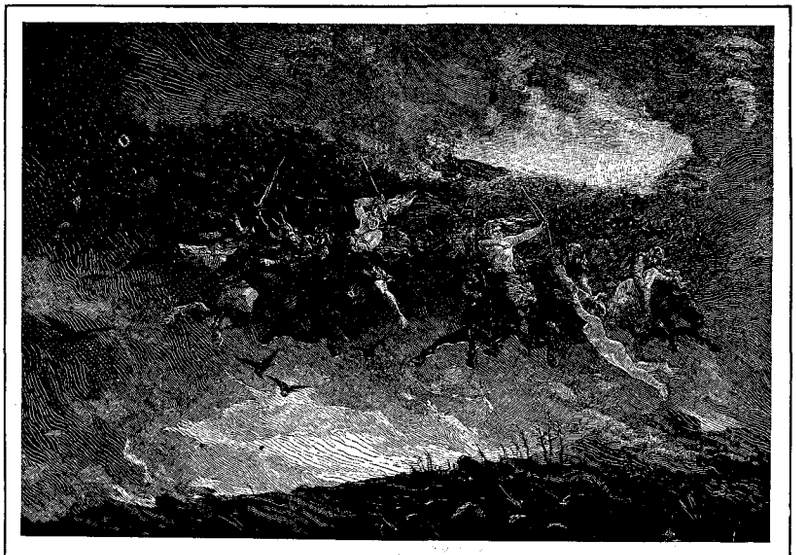

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 340)

scion of the race. The bibliography is, however, valuable, and there are some ten illustrations of rare value. The index is interesting, altho we always think *passim* opposite a proper name means slovenly work.

Porter, Robert P. The Full Recognition of Japan. Being a detailed account of the economic progress of the Japanese Empire to 1911. Decorated cloth, large 8vo, pp. 790. New York: Henry Frowde.

Written by a man of international reputation as an investigator, economist, and vigorous writer, this imposing volume demands the closest attention from all who care to understand the power and progress of Japan, and to forecast the changes which are so rapidly taking place in the Far East. The book is the result of a second visit to Japan, made by Mr. Porter in behalf of the London *Times*, under whose powerful influences every source of information was opened to him—a privilege his long training as a journalist and investigator enabled him to utilize as few others could do. His book is therefore a cyclopedia, wonderfully digested, of up-to-date facts relating to the Mikado's Empire and its appendages, Korea, Formosa, and southern Manchuria.

The history of Japan is briefly sketched to show the origins of national and social characteristics and the course of economic development there. To education is given two chapters, two others to the present military strength, and one to the system of finance. Then follows a treatment in succession of various resources and products, industrial progress and its concomitants in trade, labor, wages, and the like; a discussion of the new tariff, railways, and other public works, and municipal progress. The last topic is treated at considerable length, the larger cities being studied separately with reference to their government, financing, improvements, and commercial aspects. Intelligent accounts and comments on the intellectual aspects of modern Japanese life as shown in their art, literature, journalism, the drama, and philanthropic movements complete the review for Nippon. Then follows what is doing for the advancement of the inhabitants and their interests in Formosa, Korea, and elsewhere outside of Nippon.

Mr. Porter's report is, on the whole, distinctly favorable and encouraging. He denies that the Japanese are merely a nation of imitators, averse to foreigners or lacking in real efficiency. He believes the tendency is to continued and wise advancement, beneficial not only to that nation, but to the world in all its Eastern relations.

It is a book every publicist, financier, and well-wisher of Japan should study.

Richard, Ernst. History of German Civilization. 8vo, pp. 546. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.

There are two ways of treating so broad a subject as German civilization. The first would be carried out by giving a description of German manners, art, politics, and society as they exist at present, or at some definite period; the second is that method chosen by Professor Richard, who begins with Indo-European origins, and proceeds to German topics and on to the whole account of German development

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up to the present year. The work is well done and has a good index. As, however, it will mainly be used as a guide-book to historical study, we feel that the omission of a bibliography is a somewhat serious blemish.

Peck, Harry Thurston. History of Classical Philology. 8vo, pp. 491. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.

This is one of the many condensed compilations which nowadays, when accurately made, do so much to serve as keys and clues to the study and investigation of vast fields of knowledge. The accomplished scholar and philologist of whom this is the latest production has done much for the advantage both of American teachers and pupils by the publication of this epitome.

Rolland, Romain. Tolstoy. 8vo, pp 321. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co. $1.50.

This book is not a formal biography of the Russian author and reformer, but a study of his life as a process of intellectual growth and development. From this point of view Mr. Rolland considers the childhood of Tolstoy in the old house at Yaznaga Polyana, "the open glade," where he "scarcely knew his parents." Left to servants and governors, he became acquainted with stories from the Bible, the Arabian Nights, and Russian legends. In his boyhood "he was a solitary." "At sixteen years of age he ceased to pray." "Nevertheless," he says, "I did believe in something." This exactly represents Tolstoy's attitude throughout his life. He hovered between faith and doubt and spun out his intellectual resources in theories. We find the present series of studies very interesting. Tolstoy has been so much read and quoted that we can only recommend our readers to take this book as a clear and masterly résumé of Tolstoyism. The author shows a profound and accurate acquaintance with the works and character of the Russian sage. His painstaking, eloquent, and sympathetic work has been well translated from the French by Bernard Miall.

Stokes, Hugh. Madame de Brinvilliers and Her Times. 1630–1676. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 391. New York: John Lane Co. $4 net.

Among criminal cases which have attracted unusual attention is that of Marie Marguerite d'Aubray, Marquise de Brinvilliers. Since the third quarter of the nineteenth century little attention has been paid to it by French or English authors until Mr. Stokes saw fit in the present volume to revive the story for English readers. He has desired, however, not so much to recount the crimes of the Marquise and her poisons as to picture the lively circles in which she lived. But if Madame de Brinvilliers's career is chiefly important as shedding light on the times in which she lived, one would wish that the author had not devoted so much of the book to the history of the crime and its discovery and the trial that resulted in her death. Indeed, the involved and detailed record of the testimony will be wearisome to most readers in spite of the author's apologetic warning that wicked people are generally more interesting than the good—a common fallacy among a decreasing number of writers. One also wonders whether Madame de Brinvilliers, who "lived in a particularly vicious circle, and, so far as she was led away from the paths

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So, from the very start The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company has made it a cardinal principle of its business to welcome men of the highest stamp.

When *we* say we are proud of the word *YALE* and of all it stands for it is the whole company who speak. The whole company of laborers and mechanics, of artists and artisans—of the office forces, of salesmen and of the higher officials.

Every single man of all these thousands, has but one single object—the advancement of the word *YALE*.

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Hardware merchants who sell Yale Products are pretty good people to deal with.

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Very often, the highest priced is cheapest in the end.

But sometimes—for some purposes, the best is too good.

A bank lock is ill fitted for a summer cottage!

There is a Yale Lock, there is Yale Hardware, for every lock and hardware purpose.

Each is, we believe, a little better for its price and purpose than the product of other makers. Some are so *very much* better that there is no fair basis of comparison at all.

You *may* go wrong in buying nondescript hardware, as in nondescript anything else.

Find the mark *YALE* and you can't go wrong.

Yes—Who made it is pretty important—whatever you buy.

Especially so where, as in locks and hardware, you must stake so much on your faith in the maker.

If you are building—you will be interested in our illustrated book on The Hardware For Your Home. It is free. May we send it?

We are proud of our products so we put our name on them like this

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The Makers of Yale Products Locks, Padlocks, Builders' Hardware, Door Checks and Chain Hoists.

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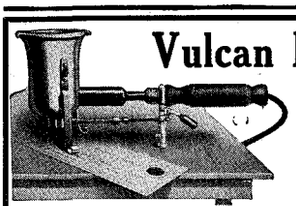

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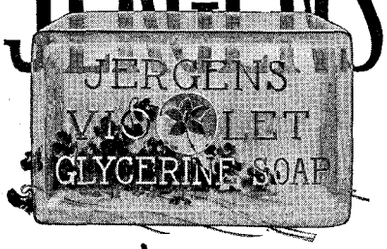

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"My banker said today he would not take $1000 for benefit received 13 years ago from you."
"If you are doing for others what you are for me your work is truly wonderful."
"I cannot recommend your system too highly, and without flattery believe that its propagation has been of great benefit to the health of the country."
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"Cannot describe the satisfaction I feel."
"Worth more than a thousand dollars to me in increased mental and physical capacity."
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"Did not expect such wonderful results."
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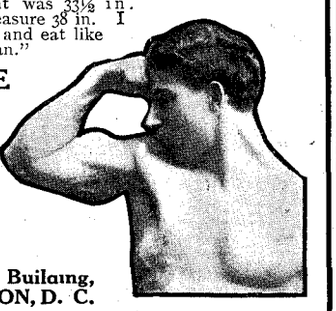

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How it came into existence through necessity, "The Dangers of Exercise," together with "His Fight For Life," will be sent you FREE for the asking.

I will also send you FREE a full description of the principle of the System, showing how you also may become strong, efficient, vigorous and well. Write today.

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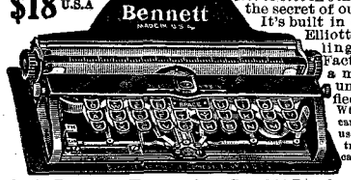

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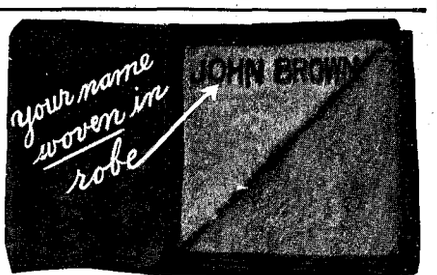

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In fast, two-color combinations from any two of these: Black, Fawn, Auto Gray, Maroon, Olive Green, Dark Blue. Leather. Special sizes to order. Prices reasonable. Bound with felt: 54 x 72 inches. Money back if not satisfactory. *Write for Booklet.*

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of righteousness" (a considerable distance in this case), "can not be called representative of her sex in France," is as suited to throw light on her times as one of the larger and more influential and perhaps (?) more interesting class which included Descartes, Molière, Corneille, and the Arnatilds of Port Royal. The book is full of many curious and quaint references, and has very evidently involved much investigation and study.

Warren, Charles. A History of the American Bar. 8vo, pp. 586. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $4.

We have been so long accustomed to point to English Common Law as our heritage that it is with a shock that we learn that our ancestors were anything but proud of this birthright. Because of the distrust and hatred of it arising out of its rigors and technicalities, statutes were passed in New Jersey, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania forbidding even the citation of English cases decided after the Declaration of Independence. Indeed, in Massachusetts it was a mooted question whether the English Common Law as it existed at the time of the emigration was binding in her courts. Mr. Charles Warren, of the Boston bar, considers this prejudice against the English Common Law to be one of the causes that "retarded the development of the American lawyer," discussing this with many other interesting topics in his "History of the American Bar."

In this book Mr. Warren does not outline the development of American institutions, nor even of American law. Nor has he given merely a series of "lives" of our lawyers and judges. He has sought rather to sketch the growth of the American bar as a whole, by sketching the legal careers of its members and by showing the conditions among which they lived and labored and the influence they exerted.

In the first part of his book Mr. Warren treats of the American bar from the Colonial times to the Revolutionary War. Considering the subject from many different angles, he tells us about the lawyers and judges of the colonies, about the first bar associations, and he compares the law and lawyers of America with those of England during the eighteenth century. Interesting as showing the tools with which the early lawyers worked is the chapter on law-books of the seventeenth century.

The second part of the book carries us from the adoption of the Constitution to the time of the Civil War. The history does not extend beyond 1860. The author touches upon such collateral subjects as the rise of railroad and corporation law and the era of code-making between 1820 and 1860, and discusses American law-books down to 1910. Biographical matter is more available or at any rate is more freely used in the second part of the book, and the author gives some graphic characterizations of the more eminent judges and lawyers.

Among the many interesting side-lights thrown by Mr. Warren upon important cases and curious legal happenings, we note his reference to the earliest legal mention of railroads in this country. He tells how, in 1825, Governor Levi Lincoln of Massachusetts, in his message approving a canal from Boston to the Connecticut River, suggested that he had been "assured that another mode, railways, had been approved of in England," adding,

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"how far they would be affected by our severe frosts can not be conjectured yet." The first mention of the term "railroad" to be found in the Massachusetts reports is in the case of *In re Wellington* (16 Pick. 87), decided in 1834, where the Court refers to "railroads, a recent form of public works."

Welorrt, Eugène. The Vicissitudes of a Lady-in-Waiting. Translated by Lilian O'Neill. With a photogravure frontispiece and 16 other illustrations. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 300. New York: John Lane Co. $4 net.

This is a book which students of the history and politics of France in the time of Louis XV. and Louis XVI. will want to read. The lady who became the Duchess de Narbonne-Lara, with whose vicissitudes as lady-in-waiting to the daughters of the former King the book deals in studious detail, was in the very center of court life, and a confidante of royalty in no ordinary degree. Hence her story throws much light from the interior, as it were, upon the history of those spectacular days. Flitting through the pages are sinister figures enough, yet there is little of the spice of scandal, or "secrets of the court"; but a plain, almost prosaic account of the decline and fall of the great house in whose ruin the Duchess de Narbonne was involved, and to which she continued so heroically faithful. In Madame de Narbonne's life "we can study most of the privileges and advantages, the virtues and the failings of the nobility." She is "one of the most complete and the most interesting specimens of that class of society." At one time or another she "stept into the lives of some of these celebrated characters, and brought about some event that belongs to history, and which, but for her influence, might never have taken place." So the author claims the attention of the reader; and it is a claim he will readily allow after perusal, while the special student of the period will note the book as an addition to his library of reference.

MOTORING IN NORTH AFRICA

Ayer, Emma Burbank. A Motor Flight through Algeria and Tunisia. Illustrated from photographs by the author. Cloth, pp. 445. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.

This book is a hybrid plant, partaking to a marked degree of the characteristics of each of its parents, the matter-of-fact tourist manual and the traveler's journal. It is the detailed record of the author's extended motor-trip through Algeria and Tunisia, filled in at proper points with material of a guide-book sort. The trip included points as far west as Tlemcen, as far south as Ghardaia and Touggourt, and as far east as Medinin. This region is a comparatively new one to the tourist, and the automobile seems to afford a rapid means of "sightseeing" there. Yet it may be doubted whether one can hear "the East a-callin'" till "you can't 'eed nothin' else" when one skims over the sandy roads and into the oasis towns in a car. And if one does hear, one longs at once to change duster and goggles for burnoose and haik, to turn one's back on all iron and steel and machinery for the soft tread and swaying lurch of the desert camel. One is surprized at the degree with which Mrs. Ayer seems to have overcome this difficulty and at the success with which she depicts the life and color of North Africa. The pictures are plentiful and are generally satisfactory.

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That it will do work of the best quality for a greater length of time at less expense for upkeep than any other typewriter, regardless of price.
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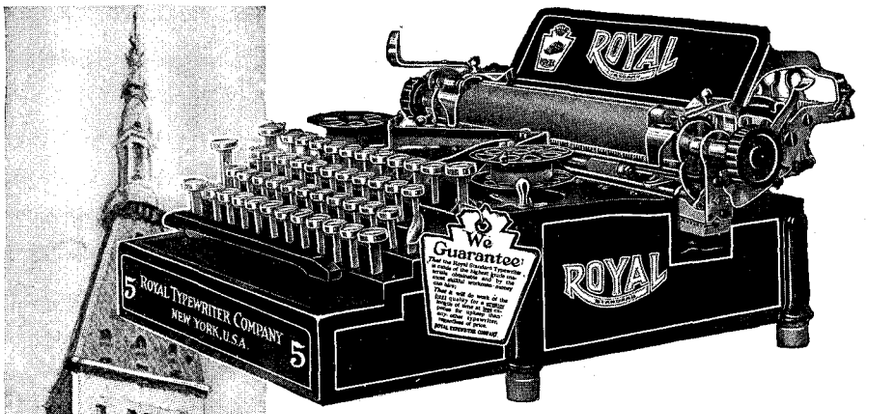

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Do not ask the hotel man to accept your unknown draft or check; it is not fair to him, and may be embarrassing for you.

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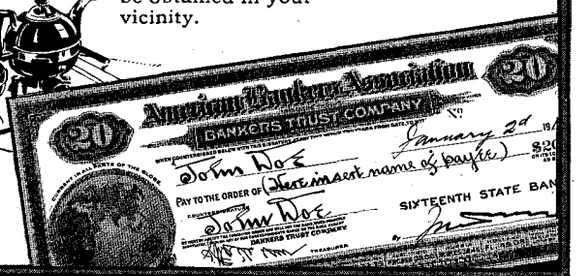
They have a great many uses and advantages which are described in an interesting booklet "The International Exchange for Travelers."

Write to Bankers Trust Company, Wall St., New York, for the booklet and information as to where "A.B.A" Cheques may be obtained in your vicinity.



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CURRENT POETRY

"THE future of poetry is immense, because in poetry, where it is worthy of its high destinies, our race, as time goes on, will find an ever surer and surer stay." Alfred Noyes opens his preface to "A Poet's Anthology of Poems" (The Baker & Taylor Company) with this prophecy that was made by Matthew Arnold in 1880. "There is not a creed which is not shaken, not an accredited dogma which is not shown to be questionable, not a received tradition which does not threaten to dissolve. Our religion has materialized itself in the fact; it has attached its emotion to the fact; and now the fact is failing it. But for poetry the idea is everything; the rest is a world of illusion, of divine illusion. Poetry attaches its emotion to the idea; the idea *is* the fact. The strongest part of our religion to-day is its unconscious poetry."

Mr. Noyes uses this statement of Arnold's as a text for a preachment against materialism. His conclusion is that "the old kind of materialistic science has no meaning now, except in the fuddled brains produced by half-knowledge and cheap education. There is no such thing as 'atheism' except on the tubs of Hyde Park, and even there it is only a piteous cry for light."

Then follows the recital of a poet's faith, which is gemmed with such phrases as these:

"The little negations of the Patchouli poets mean more to them than the flaming heavens of Milton."

"When Macbeth cries, 'Out, out, brief candle!' he is not coldly asserting as a scientific fact that man's life is brief and worthless. . . . The words have an emotional side crying out in anguish against that conclusion."

"Swinburne, denying one idea of God in the hymn of Proserpine, vehemently postulates another idea of God."

"Darwin is baffled simply by the multiplicity of things, in the same way that some people are afraid to believe in human immortality, owing to the largeness of the population of London."

And we end the quotations from the preface with this art credo of Alfred Noyes:

"It is because great art brings out, as a conductor with his wand, the harmonies hidden by the dust of daily affairs, that in poetry, as time goes on, our race will come to find an ever surer and surer stay."

The poem we quote below is in harmony with Mr. Noyes's ideas. Such poems as "Seek and Ye Shall Find," Tennyson's "Wages," and the "Last Lines" of Emily Brontë form something like an irreducible minimum of faith and hope on which the grander fabric of poems like "Abt Vogler" can find something of a foundation.

We acknowledge our debt for Marie Corelli's poem to a magazine with the romantic name of *Prabuddha Bharata*, or "Awakened India."

"Seek and Ye Shall Find"

By Marie Corelli

I have found Thee, O God!
Not in cold temples built by human hands,
But in broad beneficence of skies,
And in the flowering-time of meadow-lands.

I have heard Thy voice,
Not in the pauses of a priestly prayer,

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But in the tender whisperings of the leaves
And in the daily breathings of the air.

I have felt Thy touch,
Not in the rush of world's delight or gain,
But in the stress of agony and tears,
And in the slow pulsations of strong pain.

I have known Thy love,
Not when earth's flattering friends around me smiled,
But in deep solitude of desolate days,
Then wast Thou very gentle with Thy child.

I have seen Thy face,
Not only in the great Light of the Cross,
But through the darkness of forgotten graves,
And the pale, dawning recompense of loss.

Yea, I have found Thee, God!
Thy breath doth fill me with a strength divine!
And were a thousand worlds like this my foes,
The battle would be brief—the victory mine!

"Fleet Street," from *The Living Age*, is a lyric of almost explosive force that releases secret and powerful springs of the imagination.

Shane Leslie, by the way, is the official American representative of the "Gaelic Revival."

Fleet Street

BY SHANE LESLIE

I never see the newsboys run
Amid the whirling street,
With swift untiring feet,
To cry the latest venture done,
But I expect one day to hear
Them cry the crack of doom
And risings from the tomb,
With great Archangel Michael near;
And see them running from the Fleet
As messengers of God,
With Heaven's tidings shod
About their brave unwearied feet.

Was ever anything more quaintly conceived than "The Exposition" (from *The American*). Here is a man praising the country in terms of the city, and his droll inversions make old truths seem new.

The Exposition

BY RICHARD WIGHTMAN

She and I went to it, the Big Fair.
We were the whole Attendance.
It was all under one roof which was called The Sky.
Every day this was rehued by invisible brushes, gloriously,
And at night all lit by countless lights, star-shaped,
And arranged curiously in the form of Dippers and things.
It must have cost a fortune in some kind of rare coin
To do it that way.
By day the place was vast and very beautiful.
The far edge of it, all around, was called the Horizon.
Each morning, out of the East,
A huge golden disk came
And swung itself slowly up along the arch of the sky-roof
And settled to the Westward, leaving numerous glories behind.
There was a water-place there, a Lake, with an Inlet and an Outlet.
It was not little and brown like those you see in Madison Square Garden,
But big and blue and clean.
We splashed ourselves in it and laughed, like children.
The Lake had trout in it;
I saw them leap when the water was still
And the golden disk was falling.
I looked around for a Don't sign
But there was none,

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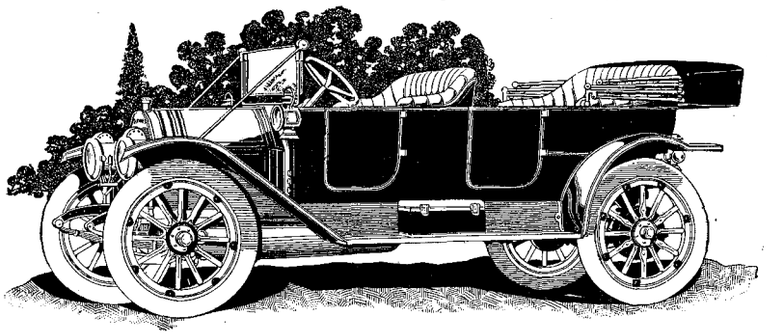

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And cars which you can buy for less than the Haynes cannot possibly give you as much. If they are as *big* as the Haynes they must be *cheapened* somewhere. Maybe in parts and places that you *can't see*, but *cheapened just the same*. They may be excellent cars *for the price*, but you face this single question : whether their price buys *enough* of what you demand in an automobile.

Without any desire to belittle those cars which sell for more, or decry those which sell for less, we want to insist—and *prove its truth* at your convenience—*that the Haynes Car at the Haynes price represents full efficiency at the minimum cost.*

The Haynes line for 1912 offers a wide choice of body types built on the two standard Haynes chasses: Model 21, 4½ x 5½ motor, 120 in. wheel base, 36 in. x 4 in. tires, and Model Y, 50-60 horse power, 5 x 5½ motor, 37 in. x 5 in. tires, 127½ in. wheel base. Touring, Suburban, Coupe and Limousine types, $2100 to $3900.

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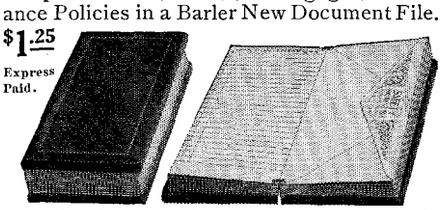
Have you ever Mislaid an Important Document ?

Keep Contracts, Notes, Mortgages, Insurance Policies in a Barler New Document File.

$1.25 Express Paid.



Made of steel, covered with seal grain keratol leather. Will last a lifetime. A perfect File for office, home, or safety deposit box at the bank. Opens like a book. 20 strong manila pockets, 4½ x 10½ in with metal eyelets. Cord allows expansion, and holds fast without tying. **Net price, $1.25 delivered.**

Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Returned.

BARLER FILE CO., 60 W. Lake St., Chicago

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS Sample card 12 pens & 2 penholders for 10 cents. Spencerian Pen Co., 349 Broadway, New York.

TYPEWRITERS FACTORY REBUILT

Save $25 to $50 on any make of Typewriter. Our "Factory Rebuilt" Typewriters are perfect in quality, condition and looks. Durable and reliable in construction and serviceable in every way. Buy from the largest factory in the world with branch stores in leading cities. We guarantee for one year against defect in workmanship and material. Write for catalogue and address of nearest branch office.

American Writing Machine Co.
345 Broadway, New York

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Everywhere we go the lesson of good teeth is told

What more common than our admiration of a pretty face turned to disappointment when that face smiles!

True, the clever woman whose teeth are not attractive, when she must smile, never lets us see.

But how delightful when the open smile, in features beautiful or plain, suddenly dazzles us with the glory of perfect teeth.

You who have fine teeth, whether through good fortune or through wise care, or through the dentist's skill, *safeguard* them by daily *night* and *morning* use of

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder

Prepared for almost half a century by a doctor of dental surgery.

Begin early to make the use of Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder a life habit with your children, and thus insure them perfect teeth and consequent fine appearance and health.

The great virtue of Dr. Lyon's is that it provides a perfect dentifrice *in powder form*, having no gelatine, glucose or honey to leave sticky masses between the teeth to encourage decay. It polishes, thoroughly cleanses the teeth, removes discoloration and tartar and imparts a natural fragrance to the breath.

What Dr. Lyon's does not do should be entrusted only to your dentist to do.

Sold Everywhere

The Brush Never Touches this Can

2¢ A WEEK — 100 CANDLE POWER

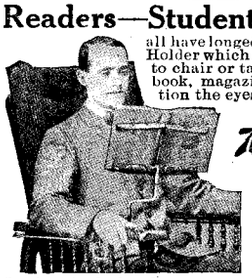
Makes and burns its own gas and produces a pure white, steady, safe, 100 candle power light. No wick, smoke, dirt, grease or odor.

THE "BEST" LIGHT

Lighted instantly. Over 200 styles. Agents wanted. Write for catalog

THE BEST LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th St., Canton, O.

Readers—Students—Invalids—



all have longed for a small, light, simple Holder which can be attached instantly to chair or table and adjusted to hold book, magazine or paper in any position the eyes want it. Here it is—

The Rest-U

all metal—handsomely plated. Now ready—*a new Model* with a *new finish*—Burnished Mission. Will be sent to you *postpaid for* **$2.00.** Order yours now in the new finish—it's the handsomest you ever saw. Direct from the Manufacturers on receipt of price.

The Rest-U Book Holder Co., Dept. D, Los Angeles, Cal.
Booklet for the asking.

So I took a hook and caught some
And She cooked them, for I had built a fire.
(You see one could do almost anything there that one liked.
There were no Rules.)
And there was a Spring, which kept filling itself and filling itself from somewhere,
And spilling itself over its brim into the Lake,
As if it were not a bit afraid there wouldn't be any more.
The Spring was clear and cold,
And we knelt by it and saw ourselves in it,
And sucked its water through our lips.
There were also real trees, beeches and birches,
And sometimes a real wind swayed them
And their leaves made a sound
Like the song of soft voices, blended.
Pines there were, too, and balsams,
But they were very still and dignified
And never bent much even when the wind was in them.
(We rented our cot from the balsams—
The one we slept on the nights we were there.
And, oh, such sleep!)
And hills! you should have seen them!
Each was different from the others,
An individual, but together they made a Range
With a wavy top-line against the sky-roof.
And we climbed the hills and lost our breath,
And on their crests stood long,
And looked out over wooded valleys
Threaded by satin streams.
It was better for our eyes than an oculist's shop.
Then, up there, we would sit down on the moss-cushions, She and I,
And hum some old tunes, some very old tunes,
And be quietly happy—
A sort of happiness that didn't seem to need anything
Outside of itself.
We didn't see the Manager at all,
But there must have been one around there somewhere
To arrange all this and look after it.
And we didn't pay anything to get in;
Our hearts invited us.

Truly a wonderful thing is poetry, which distils romance from shipping-labels, invoices, and bills of lading! But we wonder what salary this dreamer draws who writes poems during business hours for *The Westminster Gazette*.

Romance in the City

By G. E. M.

God opens doors to those who knock,
He sends His dreams to those who pray
For some romance the while they toil
In dingy offices all day,
When fog hangs over London town,
And City streets are cold and gray

Each Bill of Lading's a romance
To make me dream of Eastern seas,
Of towns with strangely sounding names,
Of shining harbors, sun-bathed quays;
I picture grave-faced merchant-men
In dim bazaars as consignees.

I write the vessel's name and port,
And lo! her halliards sing to me,
I am on board and Eastward bound
For Smyrna and Gallipoli,
Thro' archipelagoes that gleam
Like opals on a sapphire sea.

I see the goods I invoice home'd
In palaces of dusky kings,
In corridors all pearl and gold,
In courtyards full of splendid things,
Where slave-girls dance, magnificent
Beyond a man's imaginings.

When fog comes down on London town,
And City streets are cold and gray,
God opens doors to those who knock,
And sends romance to those who pray
For warmth and color, while they toil
In dingy offices all day.

The Secret of Good Dressing for Men - A Tailor's Skill and "Shackamaxon" Guaranteed Fabrics

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

"Ask a Merchant Tailor"

Send for FREE Sample of Austin's Dog Bread

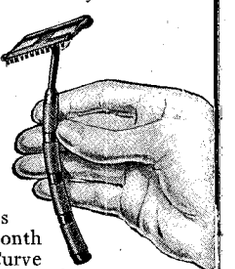
the oldest dog bread made in America. It keeps dogs healthy and strong in all seasons.

Ask for **Austin's Puppy Bread** for small pets and puppies. Please send us your dealer's name.

AUSTIN DOG BREAD AND ANIMAL FOOD CO.
208 Marginal Street, Chelsea, Mass.

25c brings you the $1.00 Lucky Curve Safety Razor with Six Extra Blades

The Lucky Curve safety is the greatest one-dollar razor you ever saw; in our opinion, it is the equal or superior of any $3 or $5 razor in the world. We send it to you with six extra blades for 25c.



The quickest, the easiest, the most luxurious, the most economical shave since shaving began is the accomplishment of the Lucky Curve Safety Razor.

You have a month's trial—at least 30 shaves—If at the end of the month you find the Lucky Curve Safety Razor gives you the quickest, easiest, most luxurious, most economical shave you ever had, send us 75 cents and keep it. If you aren't convinced, send it back to us.

The Lucky Curve Safety Razor is the application of a sound scientific principle. The curved handle fits the hand perfectly. The natural position in which you place the razor upon the face is the position which offers the best angle for easiest shaving. You never shave against the grain. The curved handle widens the angle and makes the blade more flexible. The Lucky Curve and six extra blades come in a handsome nickel case, easily carried in vest pocket.

Never mind references—We'll take a chance on your honesty—Enclose your address with the coupon and 25 cents and we give you just a month to fall in line.

THE LUCKY CURVE CLUB
Dept. C, 79 Park Place Detroit, Mich.

This with 25 cents, entitles
Name.....
Address.....
to 30 days' free trial of the Lucky Curve Razor.
LUCKY CURVE CLUB, Dept. C, 79 Park Place, Detroit, Mich.

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We stand inarticulate before life's greatest themes. The brief poem "Mother" is printed in *Harper's*.

Mother

By Theresa Helburn

I have praised many loved ones in my song,
And yet I stand
Before her shrine, to whom all things belong,
With empty hand.

Perhaps the ripening future holds a time
For things unsaid;
Not now; men do not celebrate in rime
Their daily bread.

How our town poets do go philandering after nature! It was a delightful surprize to happen on "The Piper" in *Harrpe's*. The poem is so melodious that one almost imagines that Mr. Donn Byrne composed it to some tune, as Burns was used to do with his songs.

The Piper

By Donn Byrne

I will take my pipes and go now, for the bees upon the sill
Are singing of the summer that is coming from the stars.
I will take my pipes and go now, for the little mountain rill
Is pleading with the bagpipes in tender, crooning bars.

I will go o'er hills and valleys, and through fields of ripening rye,
And the linnet and the throstle and the bittern in the sedge
Will hush their throats and listen as the piper passes by,
On the great long road of silver that ends at the world's edge.

I will take my pipes and go now, for the sandflower on the dunes
Is a-weary of the sobbing of the great white sea,
And is asking for the piper, with his basketful of tunes,
To play the merry lilting that sets all hearts free.

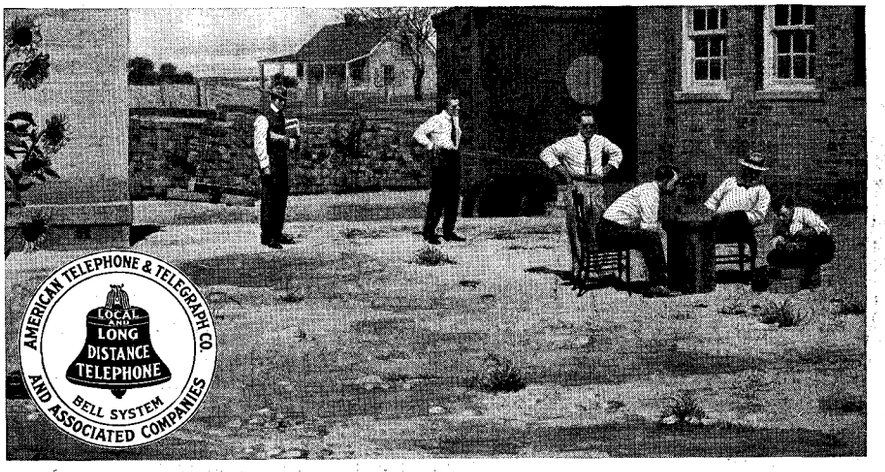
I will take my pipes and go now, and God go with you all,
And keep all sorrow from you and the dark heart's load.
I will take my pipes and go now, for I hear the summer call,
And you'll hear the pipes a-singing as I pass along the road.

This "Awakening" of love, with its shadowy suggestion of motif and theme, is almost like an operatic prelude. We quote from *Scribner's*.

Awakening

By Corinne Roosevelt Robinson

The tender glamour of the dreamy days
Before Love's full effulgence was complete,
Dwells in my soul. The dim untrodden ways
That wooed our eager, yet reluctant feet,
The mute communion of our meeting eyes,
The hand's elusive touch, when still no word
With its supreme, significant surprize,
The pregnant passions of our beings stirred.
The shadowy dawn of unawakened pain,
Love's counterpart, with its evasive thrill,
Haunted our hearts, and like the minor strain
Of some great anthem ere the sound is still,
Mingled, with all the rapture yet to be
A note of anguish in its harmony.



From a Photograph Showing the Last Step in Locating the Exact Center of Population of the United States

"The Center of Population"

A Title that Fits Every Bell Telephone

From the census of 1910 it is found that the center of population is in Bloomington, Indiana, latitude 39 degrees 10 minutes 12 seconds north, and longitude 86 degrees 32 minutes 20 seconds west.

"If all the people in the United States were to be assembled in one place, the center of population would be the point which they could reach with the minimum aggregate travel, assuming that they all traveled in direct lines from their residence to the meeting place."

—*U. S. Census Bulletin.*

This description gives a word picture of every telephone in the Bell system.

Every Bell telephone is the center of the system.

It is the point which can be reached with "the minimum aggregate travel," by all the people living within the range of telephone transmission and having access to Bell telephones.

Wherever it may be on the map, each Bell telephone is a center for purposes of intercommunication.

To make each telephone the center of communication for the largest number of people, there must be One System, One Policy and Universal Service for a country of more than ninety million.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package.
SPECIAL DIETETIC FOOD
Flour for cases of KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES REQUIRING RATHER STRICT DIET
Unlike other goods. Ask your physician. Leading grocers. For book or sample, write
FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U. S. A.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
An effective remedy for Coughs and Hoarseness. Invaluable in Bronchial and Lung Troubles and to Singers and Speakers for clearing the voice. Entirely free from opiates or any harmful ingredient. Sold only in boxes. Sample mailed free.
JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

ORIGINAL—GENUINE
HORLICK'S
Rich milk and malted-grain extract, in powder. A quick lunch.

Delicious, Invigorating
MALTED MILK
The Food-Drink for all ages.
Better than Tea or Coffee.
Keep it on your sideboard at home.

☞ Avoid Imitations—Ask for "HORLICK'S"—Everywhere

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10 Cigars Free

How would you like to smoke at the expense of the landlords of our 700 stores? This is the way of it. Our annual rent charges are figured on a basis of 365 days. This is Leap Year so we occupy our stores for an extra day which we consider *rent free* and the saving goes to our customers in the introduction of the

Sensoria Cigar,

a new brand of mild domestic seed and Havana Perfectos. The price is $1.50 for a box of 25, and with *each order* for 25 received before February 29th we will give another *box of 10 absolutely free.* On March 1st and thereafter Sensorias will cost 6c each for one or a thousand, and at *that* they are the equal of the usual 3 for a quarter cigar. Order *now.* Tell your friends and let them take advantage of this opportunity to "Smoke on the Landlord." Price includes delivery to any part of the United States.

United Cigar Stores Company
Mail Order Service
Flatiron Bldg. New York City

Profit-sharing List and Certificates shipped with each order

Buy Your **NECKWEAR** Direct From Factory

Pure Silk Barathea Weave, Solid colors, 1¾ in. wide, reversible or "Nat'l Fan" like cut, 4 in hand, 48 in. long. GENUINE ONE DOLLAR QUALITY: PIN PROOF. Introductory price **2 Scarfs for $1.00, post paid**
Colors:—Navy, Garnet, Helio, Dark Green, Tobacco, Purple, Steel Gray, Cadet, Black, White. Silk Socks reinforced sole, toe and heel to match scarfs, 50c pair. Send postal for illustrated catalogue and samples.

ELECTRIC CITY SILK CO.
F2-W. Market Scranton, Pa.

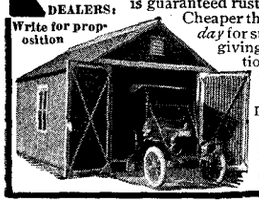
ALL METAL GARAGE!

Fire-proof, storm-proof, vandal-proof. Easy to put up or take down; artistically designed. No wood! Made in rigid, perfect joining sections—steel frames covered with heavy corrugated iron. And

THE OHIO PORTABLE

DEALERS: is guaranteed rust-proof for 50 years! Cheaper than wood. Write *today* for special Garage Folder giving complete descriptions, sizes and prices.

Write for proposition



The Ohio Corrugated Culvert Co.
Dept. B, Middletown, O.
Other styles of all-metal portables for many purposes. Write for catalog.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A WOMAN DOCTOR OF CITY ILLS

MRS. CAROLINE B. CRANE has the distinction of being municipal housecleaner of the United States. She created the job herself and for the past nine years has been one of the busiest women in America, and yet her position is unofficial and she never assumes a task without first being asked to do so. Frances Byers, writing for the New York *Herald,* says that Mrs. Crane has thus far investigated conditions in fifty towns and cities, North and South, East and West, and has at last got around to New York. Her story is given as follows:

Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, of Kalamazoo, Mich., the woman who has undertaken the stupendous task of cleaning up the various departments of city government throughout the United States, has had an interesting career, and her experiences as a newspaper reporter, editor, teacher, and minister of the Unitarian Church make her peculiarly fitted to hold the unique position she now occupies in the municipal affairs of our country. Mrs. Crane was born in Hudson, Wis., in 1858, and received her early education in that State. Later she became a student at Chicago University and was graduated from that institution. After leaving college she taught for a short time and then became a reporter on the Minneapolis *Tribune* and later was made assistant city editor of that paper—as she says herself, "a unique position for a woman in those days, when women in newspaper work were the exception."

"Four years of journalism were enough for me," she said in speaking of this period in her career, "and I decided to study for the ministry, believing it to be a wider field of endeavor." Thus she became an ordained minister of the Unitarian Church and was called to be pastor of All Souls' Church, Sioux Falls, S. D. From there she went to the First Unitarian Church of Kalamazoo, and after filling that pulpit for several years resigned in 1893 and organized and built the new creedless institution, the People's Church. This was the church made famous by the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who visited it many times and who said that it was the only church in this country that he could take any interest in or attend.

The beginning of her work for cleaner and more healthful cities is described in Mrs. Crane's own words. She says:

"First, I personally conducted a course of investigation for our State in the various cities, beginning with Kalamazoo, in regard to the meat, milk, water, and other supplies. Unlike many club workers, I wasn't satisfied with simply reading about these things. I wanted to see the conditions for myself, and therefore began a thorough investigation of our dairies and slaughter-houses. I found conditions very bad, but, let me say right here, no worse than I afterward found in other States and cities. I then reported to the City Council,

TILES

Make the fireplace the focus of the room

Above all things the fireplace must be attractive because it is the spot around which the family gathers.

In most cases the first reason for using tile is a sanitary one, but in the case of the fireplace it is an aesthetic one. You put tile around the fireplace for beauty. Incidentally it is a good protection against fire. You use tile because it is burnt clay, and both in color and texture suggests an association with fire.

We have prepared four booklets: "Tiles for Fireplaces," "Tile for the Bathroom," "Tile for the Kitchen and Laundry," "Tiles on the Porch Floor," which we send free to home builders. You would do well to read them before perfecting your plans.

THE ASSOCIATED TILE MANUFACTURERS
1219 Seventh Avenue,
Beaver Falls, Pa.

YOUR MIDNIGHT LUNCH

If you are going to have guests in the evening prepare your coffee, tea or cocoa in advance and serve it piping hot from a Thermos Carafe without loss of time. A beautiful ornament for sideboard or serving table. Most convenient for keeping ice water or other drinkables in the day time or for the sleeping room at night. Keeps liquids ice cold 86 hours and boiling hot 30 to 45 hours.

THERMOS

Over 100 leading hotels and clubs have installed Thermos Carafes in all of their sleeping rooms. Among them are Knickerbocker, New York; Vanderbilt, New York; La Salle, Chicago; Pontchartrain, Detroit, and Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City.

Thermos Carafe $5
At all first class dealers

Be sure "Thermos" is stamped on bottom of each article you buy. If your dealer will not sell you genuine Thermos, we will supply you direct, express charges prepaid.

Write for Thermos book describing and illustrating all Thermos specialties.

American Thermos Bottle Co.
Thermos Bldg. New York City

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but nothing was done, and I decided that a State law was needed to control these conditions, and, with the aid of several able men and, women interested in the city's welfare, I drafted a law that would enable the cities of the State to regulate all slaughter-houses, meat markets, and dairies, according to the provisions of the law which we framed up and brought before the State Legislature. The law was passed with great difficulty. It was defeated upon the first presentation and vote, and then I was invited to go before the Legislature and speak in behalf of the bill. I went to Lansing, spoke from the floor of the House, and the bill was carried by a vote of 66 to 19. This was in 1903. It was indeed a victory," exclaimed Mrs. Crane, her eyes kindling with enthusiasm at the recollection, " and the day the law passed, so wide-spread was the interest it created, the Mayor of Saginaw telegraphed me ' to come over into Macedonia and help them ' and advise the officials of Saginaw how to improve the management of their civic departments. Needless to say, I went and helped the city officials to draft their meat-inspection ordinance under the new law. This was the first time I was called out of my own city to do investigative work. Next I began investigating the almshouses and jails of the State. In these institutions the worst faults were an entire lack of nursing and insufficient medical attendance. To study and remedy these conditions a joint committee of club women and trained nurses was formed. As chairman, I reported the results of the committee's investigations to the State Board of Charities and Correction, and much has consequently been done throughout the entire country."

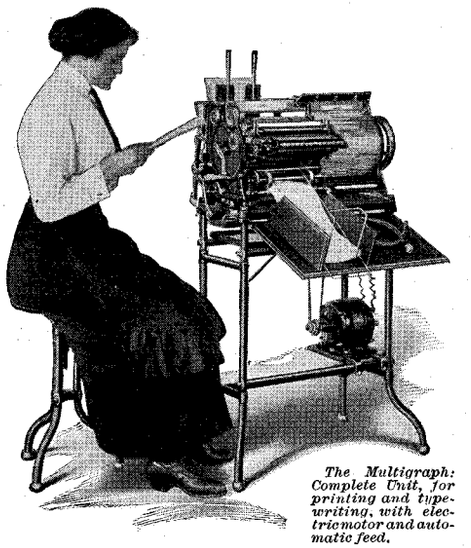
After that Mrs. Crane went to Kalamazoo and directed drastic reforms in the city system of street cleaning.

But Michigan was too small for such a woman. Other States began to call for her services. As she told the interviewer:

" Gradually I have been asked by the boards and organizations of other cities to visit them, investigate their conditions, make a public report, and advise them what to do to remedy matters. Sometimes a State asks for my services and again it is only one city. Before I begin my work of investigation, reporting and prescribing, as it might be called, I make a thorough study of the charter or the municipal code of the place to which I am going. This requires many days and more often weeks of careful study and concentration, as you can readily see.

" For instance, I was asked by the New Hampshire Board of Charities and Corrections to make a survey and investigation of their charitable and penal institutions. This work took much longer than investigating and reporting on the conditions of one city. Unless I am asked to study and prescribe for one or more specific conditions, as in the case of New Hampshire, I undertake to investigate all the problems that confront the place to which I am called and if possible offer a solution. In Nashville, Tenn., I investigated not only their water, meat, and milk supplies, but also their smoke nuisance and the problem of collecting and disposing of garbage. This of course applies to my work in other cities, for cities are much alike as to their problems, I find. In a

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c per case of 6 glass stoppered bottles.



The Multigraph: Complete Unit, for printing and typewriting, with electromotor and automatic feed.

In a panic year, with salesmen laid off, the Multigraph increased this man's business.

SEVERAL years ago, when "hard times" hit one of the principal cities of the middle west, a large coal company laid off its traveling salesmen.

But its manager knew he must find some means of keeping in touch with the trade, and so he bought a Multigraph and launched a campaign of letters and price-lists.

THE MULTIGRAPH

Produces real printing and form-typewriting, rapidly, economically, privately, in your own establishment

His "hunch" was only a hint of the real benefit. Instead of losing trade, the new method pulled orders—and during the time of the salesmen's lay-off the business showed an increase over the same period for the previous year.

When times improved, the salesmen were again set to work—but that didn't end the Multigraph story.

The Multigraph is now used to reach localities where it would be unprofitable to use salesmen—and the manager states that in this field the Multigraph lands as many orders as any two men!

And that's not all. Observing that about half of each salesman's time was used in hunting for possible customers, the manager now uses the Multigraph to do the hunting—and the finding. Thus the Multigraph makes the sales-force doubly productive.

Almost every business has a real need for the Multigraph—as described above, or in some one of its many printing and typewriting functions. You're safe in investigating, for

You can't buy a Multigraph unless you need it

We mean that—every word of it. The details of your business must prove your need before we'll sell you a machine—but our representative's time and skill in gathering the necessary information are at your service. Or we shall be glad to send literature, samples, and any data we may have bearing upon your particular line of business.

THE AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES CO.
Executive Offices: 1822 East 40th Street
Branches in Sixty Cities
Look in Your Telephone Directory
Cleveland Sixth City

European Representatives: The International Multigraph Co., 59 Holborn Viaduct, London, England; Berlin, W 8 Krausenstr., 70 Ecke Friedrichstr.

Write to-day. Use the coupon.

Ask us also about the Universal Folding-Machine and the Markoe Envelope-Sealer—great time and money-savers for any office with large outgoing mails.

What Uses Are You Most Interested In?

Check them on this slip and enclose it with your request for information, *written on your business stationery.* We'll show you what others are doing.

AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES CO.
1822 E. Fortieth St., Cleveland

Printing:
- ☐ Booklets
- ☐ Folders
- ☐ Envelope-Stuffers
- ☐ House-Organ
- ☐ Dealers' Imprints
- ☐ Label Imprints
- ☐ System-Forms
- ☐ Letter-Heads
- ☐ Bill-Heads and Statements
- ☐ Receipts, Checks, etc.
- ☐ Envelopes

Typewriting:
- ☐ Circular Letters
- ☐ Booklets
- ☐ Envelope-Stuffers
- ☐ Price-lists
- ☐ Reports
- ☐ Notices
- ☐ Bulletins to Employees
- ☐ Inside System-Forms

Poultry Money

Our Free 244-page Poultry Book is the *greatest help* to both beginners and experienced chicken raisers ever printed and tells how we *insure* your *success.* An indispensable Guide. *Send for it today—now!*

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Baby Chicks of Quality

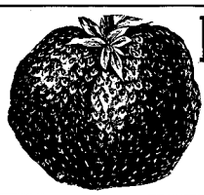
Guaranteed to reach you in perfect condition by express. Pure Fishel White Plymouth Rock Utility or Exhibition Stock. Also Fishel White Indian Runner Baby Ducks. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed. ***Send 6 cents postage for my splendid baby chick catalog.***

R. C. CALDWELL
Box 1050 Lyndon, Ross Co., Ohio

Burpee, Philadelphia,

pleased to send THE LEADING AMERICAN SEED CATALOG,—an elegant book of 178 pages, which should be read by all who would have the best garden possible and who are willing to pay a fair price for seeds of the **Burpee-Quality**

is sufficient for the front of a post card. If you will write your own address plainly on the other side we shall be



Fall Bearing Strawberries

These Berries are truly wonderful. They bear fruit every fall as well as spring, three crops in two years. They have yielded as high as 10,000 qts. to acre in Aug., Sept. and Oct. of first year, with us. We cannot get enough fruit to supply the demand at 25c per qt. wholesale. I know of nothing in the fruit line quite so profitable. We are also headquarters for Plum Farmer, Idaho and Royal Purple Raspberries, Early Ozark Strawberry, Watt Blackberry, Hastings Potato. Catalogue of all kinds of Berry Plants free. Address **L. J. FARMER, Box 297, Pulaski, N. Y.**

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My Famous Anti-Nicotine Pipes at Forty Cents Each, Three for a Dollar
or Two Pipes and my Handy Cigar Lighter for $1
Closed
Open

My Pipes Kill the Poison

Improve the Smoke

Here's my original Anti-Nicotine Pipe at the top of this advertisement, and my new Anti-Nicotine Imitation Calabash Pipe is at the bottom. In both these pipes I put the famous bowl that does the work—that makes the nicotine disappear. This bowl is made of a material as old as the Babylonians, a special composition like clay first discovered by ancients. This material, while as hard as any clay, has a peculiar porous quality—just like the finest meerschaum—which absorbs the nicotine, keeps it out of your system and uses it to give the pipe a beautiful meerschaum coloring. I know that my special low price cannot blind you to the quality in these pipes. I know that the value to your health and the enjoyment derived from these perfectly made pipes will get you twenty more customers every place that I send one now.

ANY THREE FOR A DOLLAR

Above is my popular claw design—the kind you see at the rich men's clubs. And below I show you my new imitation Calabash, modeled after the original African Calabash Gourd, graceful and highly finished, trimmed in German silver and containing my new removable bowl of special material. The claw design colors like the best meerschaum; the Calabash colors and looks EXACTLY like the genuine African article, which sells anywhere from $3 up. With them there is no burning the tongue—no charred wood fumes—no disgusting odor—and you do not have to "break them in." Any three for a dollar. Choose two of one design and one of the other, or all three of the same—just as you desire. I will sell these pipes to you at 40c. each or all three for a dollar. Order now—if you are not entirely satisfied your money will be returned cheerfully. Send the coupon now.

My handsome illustrated 1912 Smoker's Book sent FREE with every order

THE SMOKER'S FRIEND

H. MENGES, 655 Menges Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

COUPON—Cut out and mail today.
Claw is Design A; Calabash is Design B.

H. Menges, 655 Menges Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Enclosed find 40c. for one, $1 for three of your Anti-Nicotine Pipes, or for two pipes and one Pocket-Lighter.

Please send Design A
Design B

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Address .....
Town .....
State .....

I do pipe repairing

large city I usually spend a week or ten days and my salary and expenses are paid by the organization, board, or club that has asked me to investigate. Sometimes it is a body of business men or in another place it may be the Federation of Women's Clubs. I have been facetiously called," she said with an amused smile, "by Chicago newspapers, 'A Doctor of Cities,' and therefore I want it understood," she added, "that, like most doctors, I charge my patients according to their means. In the poorer cities of the South, for instance, I charge much less for my work than I do the prosperous Northern cities." Mrs. Crane's husband, it may be said, is a prominent physician in the State where they live, and she knows whereof she speaks.

"Last year," she went on, "I was asked to go to Rochester, N. Y., and make a sanitary survey under the auspices of the Public Health Committee, the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Council of Jewish Women, the Humane Society, the Children's Aid Society, and the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. This," she added, "is about as near as I have ever come to New York in an official capacity," smiling. "In Rochester I inspected the drainage and sewerage, water, meat, and milk supply, street sanitation, markets and food factories, smoke nuisance, school sanitation, almshouses and jails, housing-problems, and last, but not least, their new city charter. Rochester has rightly been called a city of homes, but unless those who are interested in its welfare exercise eternal vigilance it will not continue to be a city of homes in the next decade, for Rochester has, like many other cities, a housing-problem to solve, and the city, in spite of its outward beauty, has slums, and in addition the city has now a building-code whose tenement regulations are largely a reproduction of New York's present discredited code on the same problem.

"These are some of the things that should furnish food for thought to all good citizens, not only in Rochester, but in all large cities, for I am using it only as an illustration.

"Now I hope I have given you some idea of the work I am trying to do, and which has often been misrepresented by the newspapers. Please make this point clear also," she added, "that I never go to any city to investigate conditions unless I am invited by one or more representative organizations. For it would be both presuming and impertinent, I feel, to go to a city and point out its faults and weak spots unless unanimously asked to do so by its people."

5% - 6% - 7%

"6% Coupon Bonds" is the title of a booklet which explains a real estate investment this bank furnishes to investors. $100 and $500 denominations.

Address Bond Department "B."

THE ISLAND CITY NATIONAL BANK of KEY WEST FLORIDA
CAPITAL $100,000.00

"A Safe Leave!"

—and only one point needed to win!

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BURROWES Billiard & Pool Table

and play while you are paying for it.

Burrowes Tables are scientifically correct in every detail—angles, pockets, cushions, etc.—and adapted to the most expert play. Some of the leading professionals use them for home practice.

Sizes range up to 4½ x 9 feet (standard). Tables may be set on dining-room or library table, or mounted on their own legs or folding stand.

$1.00 DOWN

The prices are $6, $15, $25, $35, $45, $55, $75, etc., and Tables are sold on easy terms of $1 or more down, and a small amount each month.

FREE TRIAL—NO RED TAPE

On receipt of first installment, we will ship Table. Play on it one week. If unsatisfactory return it, and on its receipt we will refund your deposit. Write today for illustrated catalog giving prices, terms of payment, etc.

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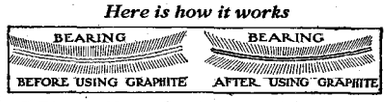
Standard Dictionary superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates

Better Lubrication

with Dixon's Motor Graphite

Here is how it works



¶ Dixon's Motor Graphite goes direct to the cause of friction troubles—microscopic roughness. It fills in the minute depressions, becomes pinned upon the tiny projections, forming a thin, tough veneer of marvelous smoothness, which prevents metallic contact.

¶ This means less friction and wear—no more hot or cut bearings—more power from your engine and a smoother running car. ¶ Mix it with your own choice of lubricants, or we will do it for you, as we manufacture a full line of greases containing Dixon's Motor Graphite.

Ask your dealer for Dixon's Graphite Lubricant No. 677—a highest quality mineral grease scientifically combined with Dixon's Motor Graphite. Fine for differentials and transmissions. More economical than plain oil or grease.

Send name and model of car for free book, "Lubricating the Motor."

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Established in 1827
JERSEY CITY NEW JERSEY

DIXON'S MOTOR GRAPHITE
(Pulverized Flake)

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Sequence.—Mr. Andrew Lang once asked Mr. Israel Zangwill to give his services for a charity bazaar.

Zangwill replied in a note: "If A. Lang will, I, Zang-will."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Bully for Her.—"What did the banker's daughter say when you asked her to marry you?"

"She said I would have to go to par before she could take stock in my proposition."—*Baltimore American.*

Natural Liking.—"You know," said the minister, "that money is man's worst enemy."

"Well," replied the man, thoughtfully, "I suppose that is why some people like him for the enemies he has made."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A Prize Puzzle.—"That man has been making that same tariff speech for years and I don't understand it yet."

"Certainly not," replied Senator Sorghum; "that speech is like a conundrum. After you guess it, it's no good any more."—*Washington Star.*

His Ideal.—MAUD—"I've just heard of a case where a man married a girl on his deathbed so she could have his millions when he was gone. Could you love a girl like that?"

JACK—"That's just the kind of a girl I could love. What's her address?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Going Up.—"Eureka!" exclaimed Hiram Hoskins, who, with a lighted candle in his hand, was hunting for a leak in the gas-pipe.

A moment later Mrs. Hoskins sadly said: "That's just our luck. Now we'll have to pay out more money to get the roof fixt."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Cradle-Robbers.—Two or three young men were exhibiting, with great satisfaction, the results of a day's fishing, whereupon this young woman remarked very demurely:

"Fish go in schools, do they not?"

"I believe they do; but why do you ask?"

"Oh, nothing; only I was just thinking that you must have broken up an infant class."—*Washington Star.*

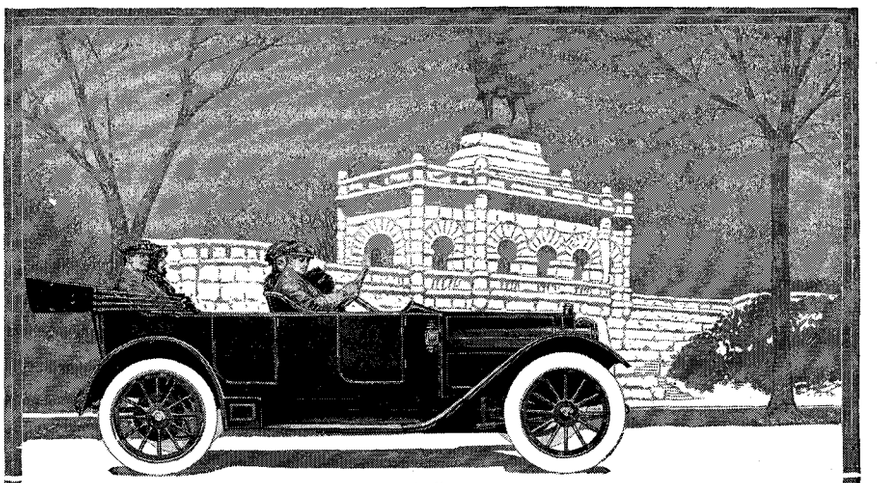
Celestial Ingenuity.—"I hope our dear old Dr. Wu Ting-fang is on the right side in these Chinese troubles," said a diplomat at a dinner in Washington.

"Dr. Wu," he continued, "used to tell me many illuminating anecdotes about the Chinese character. I remember one about ingenuity.

"A Chinaman, the anecdote ran, found his wife lying dead in a field one morning; a tiger had killed her.

"The Chinaman went home, procured some arsenic, and, returning to the field, sprinkled it over the corpse.

"The next day the tiger's dead body lay beside the woman's. The Chinaman sold the tiger's skin to a mandarin, and its body to a physician to make fear-cure powders, and with the proceeds he was able to buy a younger wife."—*New York Tribune.*



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WHAT YOU GET

After you've listened to all the big talk of automobile manufacturers—after all is said and done—what interests you most when you select a car is *what you get.*

We claim—and we can prove it—that in the "Michigan Forty" at $1,500 you *get* more real value than you can obtain in any other car on earth. Figure it out. Here are the specifications. Compare them with those of any car at *anywhere near* the price.

What You Get

Motor—40 horsepower. Four cylinders, 4¼x5¼ inches. Three-bearing crankshaft. Enclosed valves.

Self-starter—absolutely efficient. Light in weight. Non-injurious to motor. Dual ignition. Briggs guaranteed magneto. Three-speed selective transmission.

Three-quarter floating rear axle, possessing all the advantages of both full-floating and semi-floating types with none of the disadvantages of either. Multiple disc dry plate clutch.

Frame—extra strong, 5-32-inch steel. Four inches deep, 3½ inch flange. Shortsville wheels, 34x4 inch tires and demountable rims—just to make sure that MICHIGAN owners will not be bothered with that bugbear of motordom, tire trouble.

Fourteen-inch brake drums. One square inch of braking surface to every eight pounds. White nickel mountings throughout.

116-inch wheel base, long 50-inch springs, and luxuriously comfortable cushions insure perfect riding qualities.

A life guarantee on every MICHIGAN car—backed up by an old-established concern.

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In 1909 we started to build automobiles. Twenty-eight years of pleasure-vehicle experience had paved the way. And when we commenced to turn out motor cars, our 10,000 vehicle agents throughout the country were *ready* to absorb the new product.

Thus for distribution, which costs other manufacturers fortunes, we paid not one cent. And that is why we undersell.

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155 Lay Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Please send me catalog describing the "Michigan Forty" and other Michigan cars.

Name.....

Address.....

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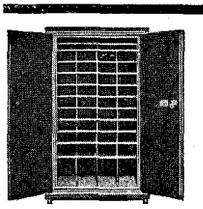

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A filing cabinet that will not only keep them in order, but keep them *safe*—safe from fire, safe from theft. It is

THE SAFE-CABINET

Holds whatever filing system your work requires. Protects its contents though outer walls become white hot. Combination lock baffles sneaks and meddlers.

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But be sure to get the genuine. Imitations can't duplicate its exclusive features. They are patented.

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THE SAFE-CABINET COMPANY
Dept. L, Marietta, Ohio

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It enabled me to build a big confectionery business in my home town. This machine makes Popcorn Crispettes, a new—delicious—delightful confection. I earned my money making and selling Crispettes. If you will write me today I'll tell you how I did it and tell you how to start. If you follow instructions you should make more money this winter and next summer than you ever dreamed of

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I stand ready to help you make good.

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Great Northern Steamship Co.

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Sample and Booklet free on request

All Druggists, 25c.

Ask for the Calox Tooth Brush, 35c.

McKESSON & ROBBINS NEW YORK

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

February 1.—Mexican rebels in Juarez name E. V. Gomez provisional President.

The Pope appoints Monsignor Bonzano, of the College of Propaganda, to succeed Cardinal Falconio as Apostolic Delegate to the United States.

It is announced that J. P. Morgan will give $50,000 of the London $500,000 Y. M. C. A. fund.

February 2.—Fourteen men drown when British submarine A3 sinks off Portsmouth.

Mutineers and loyal troops clash in Chihuahua.

Gen. Manual Bonilla assumes the Presidency of Honduras.

February 3.—The United States warns Madero that Mexico must protect Americans from injury by rebels.

Manchuria expresses a desire to stay out of the Chinese Republic.

The Radical Servian Cabinet resigns because of alleged "Black Hand perils."

Raymond and Penelope Duncan produce "Elektra" in Greek in Paris.

February 4.—The Empress Dowager instructs Yuan Shih-kai to cooperate with the south in establishing a republic.

Bertrand Stewart, a London lawyer, is convicted of espionage in Germany and sentenced to three and a half years' imprisonment.

February 5.—Four battalions of United States soldiers are dispatched to the Mexican border to protect Americans, and the whole army is put in readiness for a call.

George V. and Queen Mary arrive in London from India.

Senator Eladio Victoria is elected President of San Domingo.

February 6.—General Orozco denies that he is disloyal to Madero, and that Chihuahua is on the verge of seceding from Mexico.

The Manchu terms of abdication provide that the titles of the Imperial Court be perpetuated.

February 7.—General Orozco declines the governorship of Chihuahua.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

February 1.—The House considers a pension bill carrying $152,000,000.

President Taft arrives in Washington from a trip through Ohio.

February 2.—President Taft in a message to Congress recommends an international investigation of the high cost of living, and a Federal commission to study conditions in Alaska.

The pension bill carrying $152,000,000 is passed by the House.

February 3.—The House restores to the Speaker powers taken from him during the Sixty-first Congress.

February 4.—The President suspends an order which excluded members of religious orders from Indian schools.

February 5.—The Senate sets March 5 as the date for a vote on the peace treaties.

The Democrats in the House evade a vote on the Slayden anti-third-term resolution.

February 6.—Mr. McCall of Massachusetts denounces the third-term idea.

February 7.—The President names ex-Gov. M. T. Herrick of Ohio for Ambassador to France.

Solicitor McCabe denies charges of fraudulent connection with Everglades land deals.

GENERAL

February 1.—Edwin Hawley, railroad magnate, dies in New York.

February 2.—Between 30 and 40 indictments are returned at Indianapolis in the dynamiting cases.

February 3.—Senator La Follette is criticized for a speech at the publishers' dinner in Philadelphia.

C. S. Darrow pleads not guilty to a bribery charge at Los Angeles.

State Senator T. F. Grady dies at his home in New York.

February 4.—The Central Labor Union decides to aid the Industrial Workers of the World, a rival organization, in the Lawrence textile-mill strike.

Senator La Follette cancels speaking dates on account of physical breakdown.

February 5.—Senator La Follette announces that he will not withdraw as a Presidential candidate.

February 6.—J. B. Weaver, three times a candidate for President, dies at his home in Des Moines at the age of eighty.

C. W. Morse, released from the Federal prison at Atlanta, leaves for New York.

LUNCH MUFFINS

What a delightfully appetizing Breakfast Dish is a plate of Muffins, just baked to a turn! To get a highly satisfactory result, with richness and rare flavor, use

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

RECIPE—Mix two cups flour, a pinch of salt and two teaspoonfuls baking powder, and sift together twice. Beat two eggs without separating until light; add five tablespoonfuls Eagle Brand Condensed Milk diluted with three-fourths cup of water; add this to the flour, together with three ounces of butter, melted. Beat well and bake in greased muffin rings about twenty minutes.

Write for Borden's Recipe Book.

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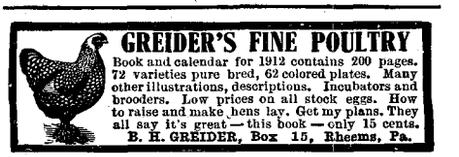
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Travel and Resort Directory

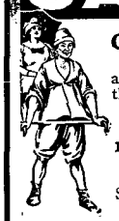
Europe

Numerous tours—private in effect—practically as free as independent traveling, relieved of all annoying details and accompanied by personal escort.

Mediterranean

March 6th—Italy, Italian Lakes, Riviera
March 16th—Algeria and Tunisia
March 28th—Spain, the Pyrenees, Southern France
April 13th—Italy, Italian Lakes, Switzerland

JAPAN



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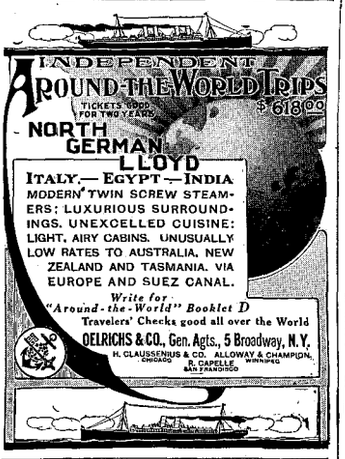
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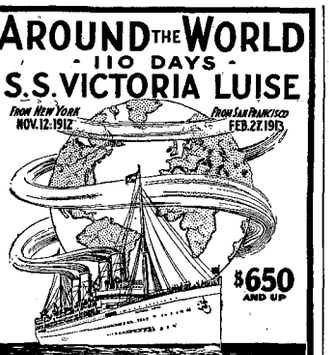
- 110 DAYS -

S.S. VICTORIA LUISE



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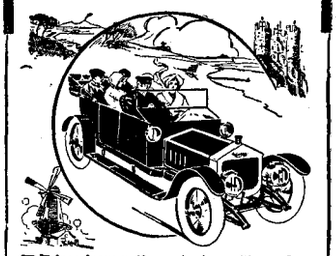

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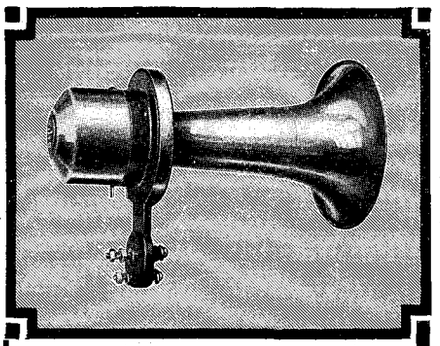

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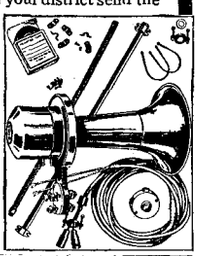

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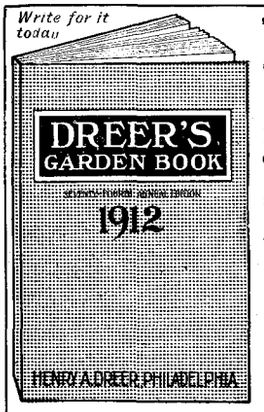

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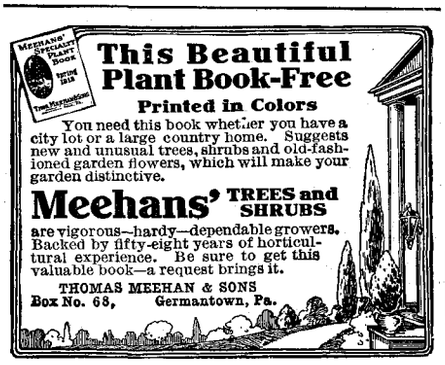

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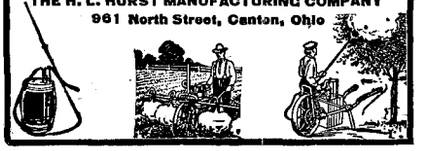

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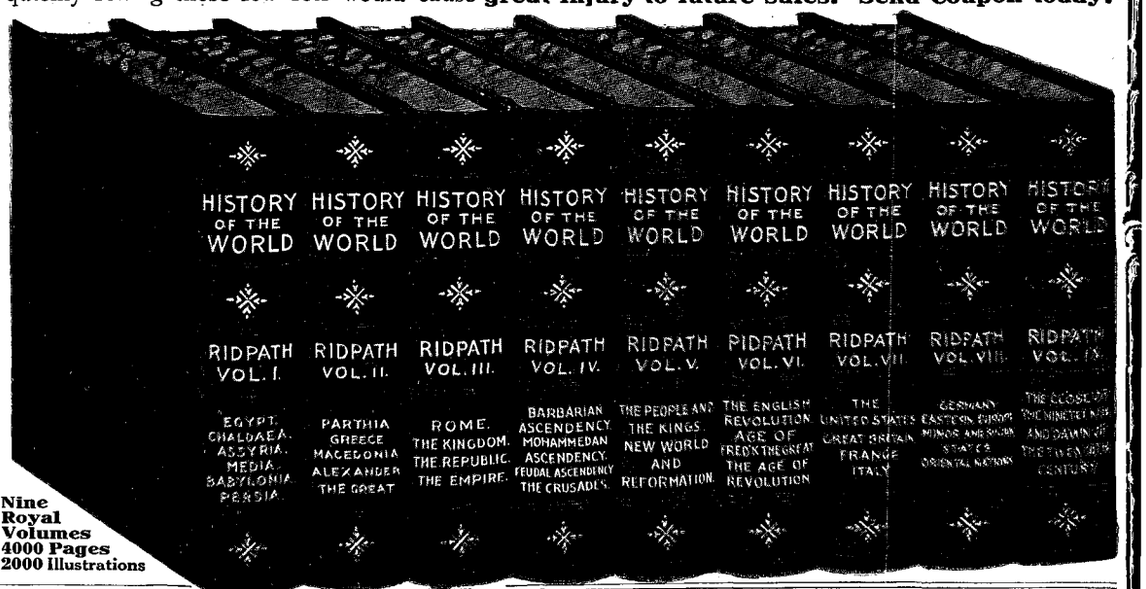
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